



1-1-1942

# A History of Lutheran Elementary Schools in Indiana

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A CENTURY OF LUTHERAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS  
IN INDIANA

A CENTURY OF LUTHERAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS  
IN INDIANA

by

William J. Kirchhoff

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment  
of the requirements for the degree  
Master of Science  
College of Education

Division of Graduate Instruction  
Butler University  
Indianapolis  
1942

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## PREFACE

Gather we from the shadowy past  
The straggling beams that linger yet,  
Ere o'er those flickering lights are cast  
The shroud that none can penetrate.  
--Spencer

In September of 1940 I had the privilege of attending the celebration of the Centennial of St. John's Lutheran School of Seymour (Sauers). On this occasion much of the history of this school was reviewed which proved very interesting to me. The thought then came to me that the histories of other Lutheran schools of Indiana might prove just as interesting. When I made inquiry at various libraries and at the Historical Institute of the Lutheran Church of the Missouri Synod, I found that no historical data of these schools had ever been published. I therefore determined to attempt to collect such data as might be available about these schools.

Grateful acknowledgment is herewith made of the valuable assistance rendered by the many pastors and teachers who courteously supplied information concerning their respective schools.

It is my sincere wish that my humble efforts may in a small measure be responsible in perpetuating the memory and chronicling the efforts of the pioneer Lutheran educators in Indiana and in furthering a better understanding of the purpose and work of the Lutheran elementary schools in this state.

Wm. J. K.

Indianapolis, Indiana, November 1941.

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# A CENTURY OF LUTHERAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN INDIANA

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Although much has been written about the history of education in Indiana, comparatively little has been included about Lutheran schools during the early years of their existence. Educational histories and surveys contain but fragmentary, unimportant, and very general, if any reference to them. The Lutheran elementary school movement, therefore, is frequently little known or understood by the student of education.

In order that this major Protestant elementary educational system in Indiana may become better known and understood, the memory of the early Lutheran educators may be preserved, the remnants of their noble achievements may be chronicled, and the records of the early history of education in Indiana may be supplemented and corrected, this study has been projected.

The history of the Lutheran schools dates back to the establishment of the Lutheran Church in Germany by Luther in 1500. Luther believed that the Bible is the highest authority

in all matters pertaining to religion. For this reason he held that each person must be able to read the Bible so that he can understand God's teachings. Accordingly he laid much emphasis on the establishment of schools and tried to impress upon parents, ministers, and civil officers their obligation to educate the young. Luther wrote:

Therefore I beg you all in the name of God and our neglected youth not to think of this subject lightly, as many do who see not what the Prince of this world intends. For the right instruction of youth is a matter in which Christ and all the world are concerned.

Nothing at all will help us but taking the Word of God seriously and preserving it diligently for ourselves and our posterity, especially through the maintenance of good schools and education of the youth.<sup>1</sup>

Luther's ideal was a lofty one. It contemplated the training of the individual to be, each in his own station, in his own surroundings, a Christian personality, dedicated to a life of service to his God and the Church, to his country and community, and to himself. The training that Luther had in mind was not confined to the intellect, but included the heart, the mind, the will, and senses. The foundation of all training was to be the Word of God. Luther says, "Where the Holy Scriptures do not reign, there I emphatically advise no one to place his child. Everything that does not employ the Word of God unceasingly, is corrupt."

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<sup>1</sup>A Century of Lutheran Schools, p. 2. St. Louis: Ev. Luth. Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, 1938.

Luther's efforts resulted in the establishment of a general school system in Germany, but Christian parish schools, in the real sense of the word, were not founded in the country of Luther.<sup>2</sup>

The realization of the great Reformer's hopes and ideals was brought about first in America, where the church of the Reformation found a new home when the perils of unionism and liberalism drove the faithful Lutherans from their home shores.

During the colonial days of our country many Germans of the Lutheran faith came to the New World for religious and economic reasons.<sup>3</sup> They settled in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Georgia and the Carolinas.

To these staunch Christians who risked so much for the truth which they held dearer than life itself, proper instruction of the young was a cherished principle. The insistence with which the great Reformer had urged the bringing up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord was by this time almost an innate Lutheran characteristic. It was a feeling which could not be satisfied with some little catechetical instruction in

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<sup>2</sup>Paul E. Kretzmann, A Brief History of Education, p. 57. Concordia Teachers' Library, Vol. II. St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House.

<sup>3</sup>Th. Graebner, The Story of our Church in America, pp. 3-5. St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1922.

preparation for the admission to Holy Communion, but insisted upon proper and adequate training for both Church and state membership.<sup>4</sup> Wherever, therefore, these Germans settled, one of the first buildings to be erected was a school, although in many cases the church was used for this purpose. The pastor usually was the first teacher of the school.<sup>5</sup>

The best field for the establishment and growth of the Christian day school was Pennsylvania, where the teachers were obliged to instruct the youth in "reading, writing, arithmetic, and the common school exercises, but particularly in the Christian doctrine of faith, according to the rule and guidance of Holy Writ and of Luther's Catechism."<sup>6</sup>

After the Revolution many more Germans came to America. Some of them settled in the East, but many of them, especially after the conquest of the Northwest Territory and the defeat of the Indians at Fallen Timbers, were attracted to the fertile soils of Indiana.

By far the greatest number of these emigrants left their homes and all that was dear to them because poverty and starvation stared them in the face in their native country.

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<sup>4</sup>Kretzmann, op. cit., p. 103.

<sup>5</sup>Charles Garret Vannest and Henry Lester Smith, Socialized History of the United States, pp. 471-472. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934.

<sup>6</sup>Kretzmann, op. cit., p. 109.



They entered upon a long and tedious voyage across the Atlantic and endured perils and hardships, which often greeted them upon their arrival in this country, because they knew that with industry and frugality better prospects and better opportunities for making a living awaited them here than in their own country. Thus necessity induced the vast majority of Germans to seek their fortunes in America.<sup>7</sup> This class of people furnished chiefly the field for the missions of the Lutheran Church in America. It was this class of emigrants that laid the foundation for and built up the various Lutheran Congregations in Indiana.

There were few ministers among these people;<sup>8</sup> their spiritual destitution was great, and frequent appeals were made to Lutheran synods in the East and to various bodies in Germany to supply pastors and teachers as well as funds for churches and schools.

The "Ministirium of Pennsylvania,"<sup>9</sup> which had been organized in 1748, adopted a plan to provide traveling missionaries in the new settlements. They recalled that when

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<sup>7</sup>History of the Upper Maumee River, Vol. I, p. 476. Madison, Wisconsin: Brant and Fuller, 1889.

<sup>8</sup>Walter H. Beck, Lutheran Elementary Schools in the United States, p. 121. St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1939.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., p. 86.

they had come from abroad, they had received pastors and teachers from Germany and, therefore, they felt it now was their turn to provide these for their brethren in the West.

Among the first of these missionaries was Reverend Jesse Hoover who came to Ft. Wayne in 1836 and organized two congregations, one in Ft. Wayne and another about fifteen miles away.

He was followed by F. C. D. Wyneken,<sup>10</sup> a young German Lutheran missionary, who came to Indiana in the year 1838 and took over the field of Rev. Hoover, who had died early in 1838, probably due to over-exertion in his strenuous mission activities.

Wyneken was a man of imposing appearance, well trained and highly gifted. Ready to endure any hardships, if necessary, and to preach the Gospel, he traveled in every direction from his headquarters in Ft. Wayne to look up Germans in that part of the country and to offer them pastoral ministrations. As railroads and good highways were unknown, his journeys were made on foot and on horseback, by day and night, in summer and winter.

The spiritual conditions among these settlers were appalling, and since Wyneken realized that one man could not

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<sup>10</sup>W. G. Pollack, Fathers and Founders, pp. 46-47.  
St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1938.

cope with the situation, he appealed to the Lutheran Christians in the mother country for aid.

In response to his appeal the "Society for the Lutheran Church in North America"<sup>11</sup> was organized at Dresden to prepare men for mission work in this country. Among the first men sent were Dr. Sihler as pastor in 1843, G. K. Schuster as teacher in 1844, and A. Saupert, a candidate of theology in the same year.

Dr. Sihler became pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Ft. Wayne in 1845, Mr. Schuster became pastor at Bremen, Indiana in 1846, and A. Saupert became pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church in Evansville in 1845.

By 1846 there were approximately a dozen congregations scattered over a wide area in the state, and each of these had established schools. But there was as yet no united effort to carry on this work. This did not occur until after 1847 when the Missouri Synod was organized.<sup>12</sup> At its organization meeting held in Chicago twelve pastors with their congregations adopted the constitution. Four of these congregations were from the state of Indiana.

Among the eight express purposes for organizing were also those pertaining to schools:

"The training of teachers." "The publication of

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<sup>11</sup>Ibid., p. 59. <sup>12</sup>Graebner, op. cit., p. 9.

school-books." "The furtherance of Christian parochial schools." (Constitution of Synod, Article III.)<sup>13</sup>

The founding of the Missouri Synod<sup>14</sup> gave the greatest impetus to the Christian day school. This Synod has always maintained the necessity of the Christian day school, not as a matter of preserving a language but as an agency for ideal Christian training, a bulwark for church, home, and the state; a necessity to preserve true confessionalism and orthodoxy, as well as to harmonize profession and practice. The Missouri Synod has made its schools a matter of conscience with laity and clergy alike and thus has succeeded in developing and preserving against great odds a system unique in American educational history.

The migration of Germans reached its peak between 1845-1860.<sup>15</sup> During these fifteen years one and one-quarter million Germans came to our shores.

According to an estimate there were in 1860, 895,360 Germans living in Indiana.<sup>16</sup> Since the work of the Lutheran church in this state has been chiefly among the Germans and

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<sup>13</sup>A Century of Lutheran Schools, op. cit., p. 11.

<sup>14</sup>Beck, op. cit., p. 101.

<sup>15</sup>Vannest and Smith, op. cit., pp. 39-40.

<sup>16</sup>"Estimated Number of Germans in U. S. in 1860," p. 7. Lutheraner, I (January, 1860).

their descendants, the growth of German Lutheran churches and schools was especially pronounced during this period.

Again in the 1880's there was a period of extensive German immigration, and the Lutheran congregations added many members, both to their churches and their schools.

Since 1900 the number of Lutheran elementary schools in Indiana has not increased appreciably, as may be seen from Table 7.

Although parochial schools have been organized by other Lutheran bodies in this state, yet the schools of the Lutheran Church of the Missouri Synod are the only ones in existence today. This study shall concern itself only with the existing elementary schools of this synod and will attempt to give a summary of the general characteristics of these schools, record the names of all Lutheran elementary teachers to the present time and present an account of their work, and relate a brief history of the individual schools.

As stated at the beginning of this chapter, very little has been published about the beginnings of these schools. The source materials used as a basis for this study are taken chiefly from the Proceedings of the Missouri Synod covering the period from 1847-1941, "Der Lutheraner" first published in 1844, "The Lutheran Schools Journal," published since 1865, histories of various counties in Indiana in which Lutheran

schools are maintained, histories of congregations, and other material listed in the bibliography. The histories of the individual schools were obtained by correspondence with the pastors of the congregations and with the principals of the schools.

Although in some cases exact statistics and data were not obtainable, and because some of the records have either been destroyed or are incomplete, yet this study shall attempt as far as possible, to present a true picture of "A Century of Lutheran Elementary Schools in Indiana."

## CHAPTER II

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

As has been pointed out in the previous chapter, the founding of elementary parochial or Christian day schools has been the concern of nearly every Lutheran congregation in Indiana since the earliest years of its existence.

The primary purpose of these schools has at all times been the inculcating of Christian doctrines and principles of life and their co-ordination with the entire curriculum of the school.

The language problem was important in the development of the early schools because the public service of the church was conducted in the German language, and this virtually compelled the maintenance of a school system in which emphasis was placed upon instruction in this language, in accordance with the privilege granted in the Federal Constitution. This language function, however, has always been of a secondary character and since 1918 is practically non-existent. The Lutheran schools of today, although sometimes still called "German" schools, do very little work in the German language. Of the 142 Lutheran teachers in the state only eight teach any

German at all, and these are for the most part teaching only the fundamentals of reading and a little writing.<sup>1</sup>

Although the Missouri Synod has always urged upon pastors and congregations the importance of founding Christian day schools, as can be seen from the many resolutions adopted at nearly every Synodical convention, yet the administration, direction, control and maintenance have always been entirely in the hands of the local congregations. The pastor is usually charged with the supervision of the school since he is intrusted with the spiritual care of the whole congregation which includes the training of the young. In most congregations school boards have been elected who together with the pastor are to direct and control the affairs of the school.

The support of the schools rests entirely within the congregation, except in a few cases of mission congregations too small to bear the cost of maintenance. In these cases a subsidy is granted by the Central District of the Missouri Synod upon recommendation of the mission board.

The expenses of the school are usually included in the annual budget and are defrayed out of the general treasury. Tuition was formerly prescribed in most of the schools. In fact, in many communities the teachers were dependent for a

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<sup>1</sup>Correspondence with W. J. Gernand, Superintendent of Schools, Central District, Missouri Lutheran Schools.



greater part of their salaries on the tuitions paid by the patrons of the school.

Congregational regulations usually made provisions for the amount of tuition to be paid. Families with more children attending at one time usually received reduced rates. Children of non-members were assessed more in many instances, and members who were financially unable to pay were excused entirely.

The amount of tuition varied in different communities ranging from \$.37½ per child per year to \$2.50. As salaries advanced, the tuition was raised accordingly. At the time of the Civil War it had advanced to as much as \$7.50 per year. Since teachers frequently had from eighty to a hundred pupils in a class, and their annual salaries were usually about \$600-\$700, it can readily be seen that tuition in most cases provided the greater share of the salaries of the teachers.

At the present time no tuition is charged in any of the schools and in most cases children of non-members are accepted free of charge if they are willing to participate in the religious instruction and conform to the principles and regulation of the school.

The average cost of Lutheran Schools per pupil in Indiana is \$45-\$50 a year exclusive of the buildings.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

## Size of Schools

Most of the schools began as one room schools. The pastor usually served as the first teacher, and as soon as the number of pupils warranted it, a regular teacher was called.

Even today there are thirty-seven one-room schools in the state. These schools usually are in charge of called male teachers, who have had, in most instances, at least the equivalent of two years of training beyond high school, and who expect to devote their lifetime to this work.

The size of the schools and the number of teachers depends on the number of pupils. Table 1 shows the number of Lutheran schools of various sizes in Indiana.

TABLE 1

## NUMBER OF LUTHERAN SCHOOLS OF VARIOUS SIZES IN INDIANA

Number of Teachers per School		Number of Schools
1	. . . . .	37
2	. . . . .	15
3	. . . . .	7
4	. . . . .	4
5	. . . . .	2
6	. . . . .	2
7	. . . . .	1
8	. . . . .	0
9	. . . . .	1
Total		69

The largest of the schools is St. Paul's at Ft. Wayne.

This school has a faculty of seven men and two women teachers and an enrollment of nearly four hundred pupils. This is also the oldest Lutheran school in the state. In addition, this congregation is the mother church of most of the churches and schools in Ft. Wayne and has through the organization of these churches and schools frequently suffered a decrease in its own membership.

### Enrollment

The Missouri Synod has from its very beginning in 1847 received annual reports from most of the pastors of the Lutheran Churches in Indiana. These reports included the attendance of pupils in their schools. In many cases, however, the figures also included, combined in one figure: Parochial schools, Saturday-schools, summer schools, and other instruction. For this reason no table can be constructed showing the authentic enrollment of schools from the beginning. However, from 1904 to 1939 the figures as given in the "Statistical Year Book" of the Missouri Synod are quite reliable and present a fairly accurate picture of the enrollment in these schools. Table 2 shows the enrollment in Lutheran schools in Indiana for these years.

As may be seen from Table 2 the enrollment of these schools varies from fifteen to nearly four hundred pupils.

TABLE 2

ENROLLMENT IN LUTHERAN SCHOOLS IN INDIANA  
FROM 1904-1939

Schools	Enrollment				
	1904	1910	1921	1930	1939
Aurora--St. John's .....	100	66	76	84	76
Bingen--St. John's .....	--	90	--	--	--
Bremen--St. Paul's .....	61	26	28	40	43
Brownstown--St. Peter's .....	60	48	--	36	30
Brownstown--St. Paul's .....	17	18	30	34	35
Columbus--St. Peter's .....	108	165	124	133	148
Columbus--St. Paul's .....	46	12	29	42	34
Corunna--Zions .....	--	49	--	22	16
Cross Plains--St. Paul's .....	17	15	--	21	15
Crown Point--Trinity .....	57	44	24	55	82
Darstadt--Trinity .....	54	37	22	14	35
Decatur--St. Peter's .....	--	57	52	45	27
Decatur--Immanuel .....	--	71	69	65	45
Decatur--St. Paul's .....	--	29	54	--	61
Decatur--Zions .....	69	68	80	68	--
East Chicago--Grace .....	61	30	34	--	30
Elkhart--Trinity .....	46	30	24	53	38
Evanston--St. John's .....	--	--	--	20	26
Evansville--Redeemer .....	--	--	--	47	67
Evansville--Trinity .....	165	140	119	156	171
Evansville--St. Paul's .....	49	56	72	67	85
Farmers Retreat--St. John's ..	75	60	39	27	29
Ft. Wayne--Zions .....	--	250	334	310	253
Ft. Wayne--Immanuel .....	--	56	66	26	40
Ft. Wayne--Concordia .....	360	366	318	322	238
Ft. Wayne--Trinity .....	92	79	110	154	123
Ft. Wayne--St. Paul's .....	460	331	312	430	355
Ft. Wayne--Bethlehem .....	--	--	--	98	182
Ft. Wayne--Emmaus .....	240	267	260	352	271
Ft. Wayne--(Waynedale) Calvary	--	--	--	70	82
Ft. Wayne--Martini .....	33	34	50	46	45
Ft. Wayne--Sub. Bethlehem .....	--	--	--	13	15
Ft. Wayne--St. Peter's .....	--	--	--	58	65
Ft. Wayne--Sub. Immanuel .....	--	--	30	67	40
Ft. Wayne--Sub. Trinity .....	--	--	42	28	26

TABLE 2 - Continued

Schools	Enrollment				
	1904	1910	1921	1930	1939
Gary--St. John's .....	73	86	170	143	94
Georgetown--St. John's .....					
Hammond--St. John's .....	103	97	71	65	53
Hammond--St. Paul's .....	243	180	210	194	138
Hobart--Trinity .....	58	30	49	30	83
Huntington--St. Peter's .....	84	150	93	65	33
Indianapolis--Trinity .....	125	--	80	62	56
Indianapolis--Emmaus .....	148	150	123	96	79
Indianapolis--St. Peter's .....	68	65	49	65	54
Indianapolis--St. Paul's .....	243	185	108	87	84
Indianapolis--St. John's .....	58	45	67	56	73
Jonesville--St. Paul's .....	45	55	38	47	29
Jonesville--St. John's .....	--	--	--	27	25
Kendallville--St. John's .....	96	74	51	85	101
Lafayette--St. James .....	142	98	88	126	94
Laporte--St. John's .....	268	258	316	211	180
Logansport--St. James .....	115	110	26	30	27
Monroeville--St. John's .....	--	--	72	40	46
New Albany--Grace .....	--	--	--	20	27
New Haven--Emmanuel .....	35	--	106	124	98
New Haven--St. Paul's .....	--	--	--	--	28
New Palestine--Zion .....	--	43	--	21	25
North Judson--St. Peter's .....	45	49	41	54	32
Peru--St. John's .....	111	97	72	87	69
Seymour--Immanuel .....	150	160	242	188	193
Seymour--(Sauers) St. John's ..	106	85	115	129	84
Seymour--Emmanuel .....	--	--	--	50	34
Terre Haute--Immanuel .....					
Tipton--Emmanuel .....	38	25	18	40	40
Vallonia--Trinity .....	37	40	33	27	36
Vincennes--St. John's .....	80	69	64	58	63
Vincennes--(Purull) St. Peters	36	47	66	41	58
Woodburn--Christ .....	25	--	66	41	58
Woodburn--Zions .....	48	30	26	43	47

According to figures prepared by Superintendent  
 Gernand the total enrollment in Lutheran Schools in Indiana

in 1941 is 5,758 children.

Although in former years it was compulsory for members of the Lutheran Churches to send their children to a Lutheran school, yet in late years this policy has been either abandoned or has not been enforced. This, and the fact that there has been a decrease in the size of families, accounts for the decrease in the enrollment of some of the schools. However, in other instances the enrollment has increased due to the enrollment of the children of non-members who have a preference for religious or private schools.

The ages of the pupils are from six to approximately fourteen years. This is the age of confirmation in most Lutheran Churches, and most children have finished the eighth grade by this time.

The number of pupils for one teacher in most cases does not exceed forty, although in former years teachers occasionally were obliged to teach more than one hundred pupils at one time. In most cases this latter condition existed only for a short period of time since the congregations realized that it was impossible for one person successfully to instruct so many pupils of various age levels and grades.

#### School Buildings and Equipment

Some of the first schools were, of course, log houses which were usually built by the members themselves. These

were later replaced by frame or brick buildings, some of which are still being used today.

As conditions demanded, and provided the finances of the congregations allowed, more pretentious buildings were erected. Some of the present day schools have fine gymnasiums and auditoriums, reading rooms, meeting rooms, recreation rooms, lunch-rooms, etc.

In the matter of equipment most schools were first very meagerly equipped, being satisfied with home-made tables and benches. Even the black-boards were hand-made. One of the first teacher's helps probably was the acquisition of a map of the United States or of North America.

Today most of the schools have libraries with reference books, supplementary readers, maps, globes, sand-tables, charts of all kinds, and such other equipment as is usually found in a thoroughly modern public school.

#### Course of Study

The instruction in the early Lutheran schools was entirely in German and included religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, and singing. English was added to the course of study in some schools as early as 1850, although some did not adopt English as a medium of instruction until 1880.

After the schools were conducted by regularly called teachers, the course of study included the same subjects as

those prevailing in any locality for common schools of the time. Additional instruction was, however, given in German and religion.

In the "Lutheraner," the official church paper of the Missouri Synod, published in July 1854 (Jahrgang 10, pp. 203-204) appears a "Stundenplan fur eine Deutsche Lutherische Gemeindeschule" (Lesson plan for a German Lutheran Church School.) which was to serve as a model for other schools of the time. The course of study recommended in the article included instruction in Catechism, Bible History, Church History, memorization of Bible passages and hymns, singing of church hymns, reading, writing, arithmetic, language (English and German) geography, world's history, and nature study.

The author of the above article recommends dividing the school into three groups: (1) those that read well, (2) those that do not read so well, (3) those that cannot read.

The lesson schedule recommended was as follows:

#### DAILY LESSON PLAN

##### MONDAY

9:00-10:15	Devotion. Religious instruction according to Luther's small catechism.
10:15-11:00	Bible reading for first division and writing for second and third divisions.
	Note: After the reading of the Bible the children are asked to report on what was read.



- 11:00-12:00 In the first half-hour mental arithmetic for the first and second division and reading for the third; in the second half-hour--music.
- 1:00-2:00 Writing for first division, reading of Bible Stories for second division, reading for third division.
- 2:00-3:00 Arithmetic for all classes.
- 3:00-4:00 English, combined with German. Close with prayer.

#### TUESDAY

Same as Monday.

#### WEDNESDAY

- 9:00-10:30 Devotion. Bible History combined with reading for the first and second division.
- 10:30-11:30 German Language (Written) for first division, Penmanship for second division, reading for third division.
- 11:30-12:00 Continuation for first division, recitation for second and third division.
- 1:00-2:00 Arithmetic for first and second division , reading for third division.
- 2:00-3:00 Miscellaneous (Geography, History, or Nature Study.)
- 3:00-4:00 English reading and language. Prayer.

#### THURSDAY

Same as Monday and Tuesday except in second hour in the morning reading of a hymn for first division.

#### FRIDAY

In the morning the same as on Wednesday with the exception that during the Bible History

period the first division does not read. In the afternoon the first two hours the same as Wednesday. In the third hour the German language papers are returned, and new assignments are made. The first division then recites its assigned lesson. The Epistle and Gospel of the following Sunday are then read by the first division. Conclusion with prayer.<sup>3</sup>

In the "Schul-Praxis" published in 1879 by J. C. W. Lindemann, president of the Teacher's College at Addison, Illinois, (who was looked on by the Lutheran teachers of that day as the most eminent authority in school methods and practice) the recommendation is also made to arrange the school in three divisions, and the daily lesson plan is arranged as follows:

DAILY LESSON PLAN<sup>4</sup>

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:00-9:45	Bible History	Catechism	Bible History	Catechism	Bible History
9:45-10:30	1,2 Recitation 3 Writing	1,2 Bible Reading 3 Writing	1,2 Recitation 3 Writing	1,2 Bible Reading 3 Writing	1,2 Recitation 3 Writing
10:40-11:20	1,2 Arith. 3 Reading	1,2,3 Arith.	1,2 Arith. 3 Reading	1,2,3 Arith.	1,2 Arith. 3 Reading

<sup>3</sup>"Stundenplan fuer eine Deutsche Lutherische Gemeindeschule," pp. 203-204. Lutheraner, X (July, 1854.)

<sup>4</sup>J. C. Lindemann, Schul-Praxis, p. 36. St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1879.

DAILY LESSON PLAN - Continued

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
11:20- 12:00	1,2 Eng- lish Writing 3 Reci- tation	1,2 Eng- lish Writing 3 Reading	1,2 Ger- man Grammar 3 Reci- tation	1,2 Ger- man Writing 3 Reading	1,2 Ger- man Writing 3 Reci- tation
1:00- 2:00	1,2 Eng- lish Reading 3 Reading	1,2 Eng- lish Reading 3 Number Writing	1,2 Eng- lish Reading 3 Reading	1,2 Eng- lish Reading 3 Reading	1,2 Eng- lish Reading 3 Number Writing
2:00- 2:55	1,2 Ger- man Reading 3 Writing	1,2 Eng- lish Grammar 3 Reading	1,2 Ger- man Grammar 3 Penman- ship or Drawing	1,2 Ger- man Reading 3 Drawing	1,2 Eng- lish Grammar 3 Reading
3:00- 4:00	Geography or History	Singing	1,2 Draw- ing 3 Nature Study	Geography or History	Singing

The course of study as prescribed by the Ft. Wayne schools in the 1880's which may be taken as a criterion of other schools of the time, included: Catechism, Bible History, Church hymns, Psalms, German reading and grammar, German and English penmanship, English, Geography, Church history, General history (for boys), nature study (for girls), and singing.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Herman Foelber, "History of Lutheran Teachers' Conference of Ft. Wayne and Vicinity." (Paper prepared in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Ft. Wayne Lutheran Teachers' Conference, 1933.)

The changes which the curriculum has undergone, as well as the present time allotments for each subject, are presented in Table 3.

TABLE 3

SUBJECTS AND WEEKLY TIME ALLOTMENTS IN MINUTES  
RECOMMENDED FOR LUTHERAN SCHOOLS<sup>6</sup>

Subjects	1867 <sup>a</sup>	1890 <sup>b</sup>	1928 <sup>c</sup>
Religion .....	360	375	360
German .....	330	300	Optional
English .....	225	300	615
Reading .....	---	---	360
Language and Grammar .....	---	---	180
Spelling .....	---	---	75
German Writing .....	45	120	---
English Writing .....	45	120	105
Nature Study .....	40	---	---
General Science .....	---	---	15
Geography .....	40	120	75
History .....	40	120	75
Civics .....	---	---	15
Health .....	---	---	30
Drawing .....	60	60	30
Arithmetic .....	180	300	300
Singing .....	120	60	60
Total Minutes .....	1,485	1,875	1,680

<sup>6</sup>H. H. Gross, "Development of Parochial-school System of the Missouri Synod." Lutheran School Journal, p. 120, Vol. LXXI, 1936.

<sup>a</sup>As recommended by the faculty of Concordia Teachers' College, Addison, Ill. (now at River Forest.) Stundenplan, Schulblatt, Vol. III (September, 1867), p. 32.

<sup>b</sup>As recommended by the same faculty. Lehrplan, Schulblatt, Vol. XXV (April, 1890), pp. 97-128.

<sup>c</sup>Originally recommended in 1923 in the Central District Manual and Course of Study, (Indiana is a part of this district.)

Since the Lutheran teachers of the schools in Indiana were in most cases graduates of Concordia Teachers' College, it is probable that the subjects here recommended were also taught in the schools of the state.

Other courses of study which have been used by the Lutheran schools in Indiana are "Lehrplan fur die Gemeindeschulen der Ev. Lutherschen Missourisynode" issued before the turn of the century and "Manual and Course of Study for Lutheran Schools of the Central District" issued in 1923 by the Central District of the Missouri Synod.

At the present time most Lutheran schools in the rural areas follow the state course of study, while the city schools follow the courses prescribed by city schools, in addition, offering instruction in religion.

The matter of textbooks has been a matter of concern for the Lutheran schools throughout their history. The objectives of the schools and of each subject of instruction were always definitely religious, and to insure that the religious point of view be thoroughly inculcated, the Missouri Synod has supplied books of such character itself. These books have been prepared since 1850 and adopted by most Lutheran schools in Indiana. The adoption of text books has been and is a matter for each congregation to decide for itself.

### Length of Term and Promotion

In the early years, the pastors were obliged to conduct school three or four days a week. When regular teachers were employed, however, they taught five days a week. Vacation periods were usually set during planting and harvesting time and at special church holidays. As late as 1915 the vacation period did not begin until after the Fourth of July and continued until the day after Labor Day. At the present time the school term of the Lutheran schools conforms to that of the public schools of the community in which they are located. Promotion in former days came at the time of Confirmation, which varied as to the custom in different localities, some congregations having Confirmation on Palm Sundays, others at Easter, and still others on Pentecost.

Most of the schools were formerly organized on the seven year plan, and some of the one-room schools still teach only through the seventh grade. At the turn of the century most of the schools added the eighth grade. A few have adopted the Junior high school plan.

With the introduction of the eighth grade and a closer contact with the public schools, promotion and graduation usually take place at the end of the school year.

Due to the fact that in most of the Lutheran schools each teacher has more than one grade, classes are not promoted

in mid-term.

There are no schools in the state in which the pupils are not accepted into high school on a basis of equality with those of the public school in the same locality. Wherever the pupils of the public schools must pass the county examinations, the pupils of the Lutheran schools also take them. In most city school-systems the pupils of the Lutheran schools are accepted and classified according to the classification given them by their former teachers.

## CHAPTER III

### TEACHERS IN LUTHERAN SCHOOLS

In contrast to the early teachers in public schools in Indiana who were in many cases poorly trained and uneducated,<sup>1</sup> the teachers in Lutheran elementary schools have been men with professional and academic training.

In practically all congregations included in this study the pastor was obligated to teach school. The congregations evidently realized that in order to insure a steady growth, it was necessary to have a well-informed youth. For this reason the first pastors began to instruct the children as soon as the congregation was organized. These early pastors deserve our utmost respect for assuming this duty in addition to the arduous task of attending to their other congregational duties. Even today there are two congregations in Indiana where the pastor conducts his own school. (See Table 5.)

The Central District of the Missouri Synod, to which the congregations of Indiana belong, in its minutes of the first convention held in Indianapolis in 1855 included a lengthy statement concerning teaching on the part of pastors.

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<sup>1</sup>Gale Smith, Indiana History, p. 58. Fowler, Ind.: The Benton Review Shop, 1932.



It was pointed out that such duties interfered with their ministerial calling, and their pastoral work likewise interfered with their teaching, since they could devote, at the most, but three or four days a week to it and then only with frequent interruptions. Therefore the need of a teacher in each school was obvious, and it was essential to the proper functioning and growth of a school to have a regular teacher to conduct it.<sup>2</sup>

The early provision for teacher-training by the Lutheran Church of the Missouri Synod was one of the factors responsible for the rapid development of the Lutheran schools in Indiana.

The first endeavor toward teacher-training was made in 1846 when a college was founded at Ft. Wayne by Dr. Sihler. This institution was founded to prepare men chiefly for the ministry, however, even in the very first years teachers were also prepared. The first of these was J. G. Wolf, who, after having had previous training in Germany, came to America in 1846, and after attending the college at Ft. Wayne for one year, was called as teacher of St. Paul's School at Ft. Wayne. Here he taught until his death resulting from small-pox in 1862.

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<sup>2</sup>Proceedings of the Central District of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, p. 18. (1855.)

Others who received their training in Ft. Wayne were A. Zagel who taught in Ft. Wayne from 1849-1853 and in Indianapolis from 1853-1856, J. Kaepfel who taught in Jackson County and whose son was for many years professor at the normal school at Addison and River Forest, and K. Kirsch who taught in Preble, Adams County.<sup>3</sup>

In 1853 another school for training teachers was established in Milwaukee. At the first meeting of the Central District of the Missouri Synod, however, it was suggested that it would be more expedient for this institution to be combined with the college at Ft. Wayne. In 1857 at the general meeting of the Missouri Synod held at Ft. Wayne it was resolved that this transfer be carried out. In 1864 the normal school was moved to Addison, Illinois. Here it remained until 1913, when it was moved to River Forest, Illinois.<sup>4</sup> A second school for the training of teachers was founded at Seward, Nebraska, in 1894.

Most of the men teaching in Lutheran Schools in Indiana received their early training at one or the other of these two institutions.

The first Lutheran teacher in Indiana was probably

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<sup>3</sup>Schulblatt, No. 11, p. 325, St. Louis: Ev. Luth. Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, 1869.

<sup>4</sup>Lutheran Witness, Vol. LX, No. 10, p. 171 (June, 1941.)

F. W. Husman, who taught in Ft. Wayne from 1838-1846 during Wyneken's time.<sup>5</sup> He later became a pastor at Ft. Wayne and was the first secretary of the Missouri Synod.

In the Proceedings of the Missouri Synod published annually between 1849-1852 we find the names of J. G. Wolf and A. Zagel as teachers in Ft. Wayne. In 1853 the name of W. Richter is added as teacher in Ft. Wayne. In the Proceedings of Central District of the Missouri Synod in 1857 appear the names of Th. Gotsch--Jonesville, J. Kaepfel--Indianapolis, K. Kirsch--Preble, J. G. Kunz, J. G. Wolf, and W. Richter--Ft. Wayne, Chr. Matthes--Darmstadt, Vanderburgh County, and Bruno Barthel--Logansport.

The proceedings of 1860 record the names of

H. Albrecht, Lafayette  
 W. Bewie, Evansville  
 J. P. Emrich, Darmstadt  
 F. Fathauer, Terre Haute  
 Th. Gotsch, Jonesville  
 K. Herpolsheimer, Ft. Wayne  
 J. G. Kunz, Ft. Wayne  
 J. G. Wolf, Ft. Wayne  
 J. Kaepfel, Indianapolis  
 K. Kirsch, Preble  
 J. H. Nolting, Dudleyton<sup>W</sup>, Jackson County  
 E. Schriver, Logansport

These men, then, were the first called teachers in Lutheran schools in Indiana.

From the list of graduates of Addison Normal School

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<sup>5</sup>Geschichte der St. Paul's Gemeinde, p. 26. St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1912.

from 1864-1869 published in the "Schulblatt" in 1869 we see that twenty-two of these had received calls to teach in schools in Indiana.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF MALE TEACHERS IN LUTHERAN SCHOOLS  
IN INDIANA FROM 1838-1941

Year	Number of Teachers
1838 .....	1 <sup>a</sup>
1849 .....	2 <sup>b</sup>
1853 .....	3
1857 .....	8 <sup>c</sup>
1860 .....	12
1874 .....	34
1879 .....	40
1887 .....	55 <sup>d</sup>
1904 .....	82 <sup>e</sup>
1910 .....	99
1921 .....	107
1930 .....	112
1941 .....	134 <sup>f</sup>

<sup>a</sup>From history of congregations.

<sup>b</sup>Proceedings of Missouri Synod (1849, 1853.)

<sup>c</sup>Proceedings of Central District (1857, 1860, 1874, 1879.)

<sup>d</sup>Schulblatt, Number 4, 1887.

<sup>e</sup>Statistical Year Book (1904, 1910, 1921, 1930.)

<sup>f</sup>Report from Superintendent Gernand.

Table 4 shows the continued growth in the number of male teachers in Lutheran schools in Indiana. The table does not list pastors who taught, nor women teachers who at times

assisted in some of the schools. The figures from the Statistical Year Book do not include all male teachers, as reports from several congregations were missing. They are, however, a fair indication of the growth of the number of teachers.

Table 5 lists the number of teachers who have served at the individual schools and the number serving at the present time. The table shows the ratio of men to women teachers to have been nearly six to one. There is a possibility that the records regarding women teachers are not as accurate as those for men, as in many cases the women served for only a short period of time, and no definite record was kept of their service.

Histories of only 65 of the 69 present schools could be obtained, and no attempt was made to gather statistics of the schools that have gone out of existence. The four schools whose histories are not included are one-room schools. The schools that have gone out of existence had in most instances been taught by pastors, as may be seen from the "Statistical Year Book," published annually by the Missouri Synod. The total number of teachers for the century of Lutheran elementary schools in Indiana would, therefore, if all were included, not be increased by more than probably one hundred.

TABLE 5

TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE SERVED IN LUTHERAN  
SCHOOLS IN INDIANA FROM 1837-1941, AND THE  
NUMBER SERVING AT THE PRESENT TIME

Schools	Total No. of Teachers	Men	Women	Total No. at Present	Men	Women
Aurora--St. John's.....	?	?	?	2	1	1
Bingen--St. John's.....	13	13	0	2	2	0
Bremen--St. Paul's.....	8	8	0	1	1	0
Brownstown--St. Peter's.	8	6	2	1	1	0
Brownstown--St. Paul's..	11	11	0	1	1	0
Columbus--St. Peter's...	9	6	3	4	3	1
Columbus--Branch of St. Peter's.....	7	7	0	Closed		
Columbus--St. Paul's....	4	4	0	1	1	0
Corunna--Zion's.....	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cross Plains--St. Paul's	Only pastors served			1	1	0
Crown Point--Trinity....	6	4	2	2	1	1
Darmstadt--Trinity.....	13	13	0	1	1	0
Decatur--St. Peter's....	8	8	0	1	1	0
Decatur--Immanuel.....				1	1	0
Decatur--St. Paul's....	6	6	0	1	1	0
Decatur--Zion's.....	6	6	0	1	1	0
East Chicago--St. Paul's	?	?	?	1	1	0
Elkhart--Trinity.....	14	12	2	1	1	0
Evanston--St. John.....	4	4	0	1	1	0
Evansville--Redeemer....	2	1	1	2	1	1
Evansville--Trinity.....	16	12	4	4	3	1
Evansville--St. Paul's..	15	7	8	2	2	0
Farmers Retreat-- St. John's.....	13	13	0	1	1	0
Ft. Wayne--Zion's.....	26	22	4	7	7	0
Ft. Wayne--Immanuel.....	14	13	1	2	1	1
Ft. Wayne--Concordia....	12	12	0	6	6	0
Ft. Wayne--Trinity.....	9	8	1	3	3	0
Ft. Wayne--St. Paul's...	43	39	4	9	7	2
Ft. Wayne--Branch of St. Paul's.....	17	17	0	Closed		
Ft. Wayne--Bethlehem....	4	4	0	4	4	0
Ft. Wayne--Emmaus.....	18	16	2	6	5	1
Ft. Wayne, Waynedale-- Calvary.....	1	1	0	1	1	0

TABLE 5 - Continued

Schools	Total No. of Teachers	Men	Women	Total No. at Present	Men	Women
Ft. Wayne--Martini.....	7	7	0	1	1	0
Ft. Wayne--Sub.						
Bethlehem.....	6	6	0	Pastor	1	0
Ft. Wayne--St. Peter's..	8	8	0	2	2	0
Ft. Wayne, Sub.						
Immanuel.....	?	?	?	?	?	?
Ft. Wayne--Sub. Trinity.	6	6	0	1	1	0
Gary--St. John's.....	8	5	3	3	2	1
Georgetown--St. John's..	5	3	2	1	1	0
Hammond--St. John's.....	20	17	3	2	2	0
Hammond--St. Paul's.....	16	16	0	4	4	0
Hobart--Trinity.....	7	7	0	2	2	0
Huntington--St. Peter's.	28	14	14	1	1	0
Indianapolis--Trinity...	10	9	1	2	2	0
Indianapolis--Emmaus....	6	6	0	3	3	0
Indianapolis--						
St. Peter's.....	8	5	3	2	2	0
Indianapolis--St. Paul's	31	27	4	3	3	0
Indianapolis--St. John's	5	5	0	2	2	0
Jonesville--St. Paul's...	6	6	0	1	1	0
Jonesville--St. John's..	11	11	0	1	1	0
Kendallville--						
St. John's.....	27	21	6	3	2	1
Lafayette--St. James....	19	15	4	3	3	0
Laporte--St. John's.....	20	20	0	5	5	0
Logansport--St. James...	23	17	6	1	1	0
Monroeville--St. John's.	5	5	0	1	1	0
New Albany--Grace.....	3	3	0	1	1	0
New Haven--Emanuel.....	9	7	2	2	2	0
New Haven--St. Paul's...	3	3	0	1	1	0
New Palestine--Zion.....	13	13	0	1	1	0
North Judson--						
St. Peter's.....	8	8	0	1	1	0
Peru--St. John's.....	27	15	12	2	2	0
Reynolds--St. James.....	5	5	0	2	2	0
Seymour--Immanuel.....	19	12	7	5	4	1
Seymour (Sauers)--						
St. John's.....	18	17	1	3	3	0
Seymour--Emanuel.....	4	4	0	1	1	0

TABLE 5 - Continued

Schools	Total No. of Teachers	Men	Women	Total No. at Present	Men	Women
Terre Haute--Immanuel...	9	9	0	1	1	0
Tipton--Emanuel.....	12	6	6	1	1	0
Vallonia--Trinity.....	7	5	2	1	1	0
Vincennes--St. John's...	23	11	12	2	1	1
Vincennes (Purcell)-- St. Peter's.....	8	7	1	1	1	0
Woodburn--Christ.....	9	9	0	1	1	0
Woodburn--Zion's.....	?	?	?	1	1	0
Total.....	766	643	123	142	129	13

The Lutheran Church of the Missouri Synod has always maintained a policy of keeping its schools chiefly in the hands of male teachers. These teachers are not only well trained for their work but usually make it their life profession. Male teachers in Lutheran schools are not appointed on a yearly basis but are called by congregations. Such calls are permanent, conditioned upon faithful performance of duty, proper ability, and exemplary life. The teachers, however, are at liberty, subject to the approval of the congregations, to accept other calls.<sup>6</sup> The tenure of office among male teachers in Lutheran schools is unusually long. The majority of men remain in office as long as they are physically able to teach.

<sup>6</sup>Beck, op. cit., p. 411.



TABLE 6

NUMBER OF MALE TEACHERS AND THEIR YEARS OF SERVICE  
AT ONE SCHOOL FROM 1837-1941

Years	No. of Teachers	Years	No. of Teachers	Years	No. of Teachers	Years	No. of Teachers
1	51	14	3	27	4	40	2
2	43	15	7	28	4	41	1
3	53	16	5	29	3	42	1
4	32	17	4	30	1	43	0
5	33	18	3	31	1	44	1
6	18	19	5	32	4	45	2
7	18	20	5	33	3	46	0
8	11	21	8	34	1	47	1
9	18	22	2	35	3	55	1
10	16	23	7	36	4	62	1
11	7	24	3	37	3		
12	16	25	1	38	0		
13	12	26	0	39	0		

Total number of teachers - 422

Table 6 shows that the individual teachers have served at one school for an average of 9.8 years. This figure includes 422 of 643 teachers of whom there is a record. It also includes those who are still teaching today. Their years of service in one congregation will in many cases be increased. Many of those teaching only one year were students who did supply teaching in order to gain experience and practice.

The annual turn-over of male teachers in the Missouri Synod was 1/50 in 1933, owing chiefly to deaths and retirement,

as compared to 1/8 in public schools.<sup>7</sup>

An official compilation of the age of teachers and their years of service in the same system, made in 1931, reveals that the period of service of retiring teachers averaged thirty-five years, whereas their average age at retirement or death was about sixty-two years.<sup>8</sup>

According to figures prepared by Mr. Gernand, Superintendent of Lutheran Schools in the Central District, the average number of years of service of men teaching in Indiana at the present time is 18.5 years.

Such long tenure within an elementary school system should make for experience and ability and should enable these schools to do thorough work.

Some of the men who in the past taught over thirty years at one congregation in the Lutheran Schools in Indiana are:

Rassmann	White Creek	32 years
D. Fechtmann	Indianapolis	32 years
Rud. Mueller	Ft. Wayne	33 years
John Renn	Huntington	33 years
J. H. Nolting	Sauers	35 years
W. Baumgart	Sauers	35 years
C. Grahl	Ft. Wayne	37 years
C. Strieder	Ft. Wayne	40 years
H. Konow	Ft. Wayne	40 years
J. Riedel	Ft. Wayne	42 years

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<sup>7</sup>Lutheran School Journal, p. 382 (April, 1935.)

<sup>8</sup>Statistical Year Book for 1931, p. 156. St. Louis: Ev. Luth. Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States.

F. W. Moesta	Logansport	45 years
F. Schroeder	Ft. Wayne	47 years
J. Siegert	Laporte	55 years
G. Kampe	Ft. Wayne	60 years

To this group belong probably some others but the records were not available to show their years of service.

At the present time the following have served over thirty years at one school and are still serving:

Paul Schuelke	Ft..Wayne	30 years
T. M. Senne	Laporte	31 years
H. Decker	Lafayette	32 years
F. Bredemeier	Ft. Wayne	32 years
H. Buescher	Bremen	33 years
T. J. Koch	Columbus	34 years
R. Urbahns	Columbus	35 years
H. Lange	Seymour	36 years
Wm. Heidbreder	Crown Point	36 years
O. Faster	Ft. Wayne	36 years
Theo. M. Kosche	Gary	36 years
O. M. Heintz	Ft. Wayne	37 years
H. F. Damaske	Indianapolis	37 years
M. Pohlman	Ft. Wayne	41 years
H. J. Feiertag	Ft. Wayne	44 years
Wm. Bennhoff	Ft. Wayne	45 years

This group probably should include the names of others, but the information was not to be obtained.

It is reasonable to assume that with such a long term of office at one school the influence of these men has been great. The writer knows from personal contact with some of these men and from expressions heard from members of the congregations where some these men are serving that they are very highly regarded and respected.

To qualify as teachers in a Lutheran school the early

teachers were required to pass an examination in the following subjects: knowledge of the Bible; doctrine of faith, with special references to Symbolical Books particularly both catechisms of Luther; history of the church and Reformation; world history; civics; German; arithmetic; penmanship; geography; music. The applicant in addition was required to submit a written catechization and conduct the same, and to prepare a written discourse on some pedagogical subject as prescribed by the examiner, who was the local pastor.<sup>9</sup>

After the founding of the normal schools the training of the teachers in the Lutheran schools usually included three years on the preparatory and two years on the seminary level.

The school year at the normal schools was usually nine or ten months; the weekly schedule included thirty full periods, six hours a day, so that an extensive course could be covered in the space of five years. Since the students boarded at the institution and were under strict discipline as to study and life, the work was done in a most thorough and intensive manner.<sup>10</sup> Compared with the training of many public school teachers of an earlier day, especially in rural areas, the training of Lutheran teachers was, as a rule, quite superior.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>Beck, op. cit., p. 107. <sup>10</sup>Ibid., p. 189.

<sup>11</sup>Smith, op. cit., p. 58.

In 1908 the course of instruction at the normal schools was extended to six years.

At the present time the teacher training program at the Missouri Synod teachers colleges prescribes a minimum of three years college training with the fourth year of training offered, urged, and generally taken.

Nearly all Lutheran teachers within the state hold life licenses to teach.

The duties of a Lutheran teacher in addition to teaching school usually include playing the organ for church services, conducting choirs, directing young people's work within the congregation, acting as secretary of the voters' assembly, and in some congregations performing the duties of custodian.

The salaries paid Lutheran teachers have, of necessity, always been low. If one considers that Lutheran congregations, in addition to paying taxes for free public education, must erect churches and schools, and pay salaries of ministers and teachers, this condition may be readily understood.

In the congregations first organized the pastors usually received from \$200 to \$250 salary plus tuition from the children attending school. This tuition was between \$.37½ to \$2.50 per child for the length of the school term of nine or more months.

In one congregation (Bremen) the first pastor was obliged to teach school and preach for \$64 a year. Of this amount he paid \$26 for board.<sup>12</sup>

Mr. Wolf, teacher at Ft. Wayne received \$40-\$150 per annum during the fifteen years he served the congregation.<sup>13</sup>

The congregation at Sauers in 1853 paid its teacher \$80 per year. In 1856 it paid \$175 plus \$10 for fuel. In 1865 the salary was raised to \$250.

The congregation at Indianapolis paid its first teacher \$300 in 1853.

The salaries paid teachers in rural areas were usually quite a bit lower than those of the teachers living in the city. The teachers in rural areas, however, usually were given free residence and a tract of land on which they could raise produce. In addition the people of the rural areas usually were quite generous in supplying the pastor and teacher with plenty of eggs, meat, fruit, and vegetables. This condition does not exist in most instances today.

During the days of the Civil War and in the first years of this century the salaries of Lutheran city teachers were about \$650, and in addition they received free dwelling.

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<sup>12</sup>"Aus der Geschichte einer Amerikanischen Gemeinde," p. 205. Lutheraner, 15th Year, No. 26 (1859.)

<sup>13</sup>Foelber, op. cit., p. 2.

This salary was approximately equal to that of the teachers in public schools whose average salary according to a survey taken in 1884 in most of the large cities in the United States was \$750.<sup>14</sup>

The average salaries at the present time of Lutheran male teachers in Indiana is \$990 for those having a free dwelling, and for those furnishing their own house it is \$1480.

The Lutheran Churches of Indiana in accord with the policies of the Missouri Synod have always frowned upon the practice of engaging women as teachers in their schools. Only in the lower classes have women been engaged, and very seldom in one room schools. The reason for this is that for many years the Missouri Synod did not offer any opportunity to women for training. Since the primary purpose of the schools is to offer religious training, it is evident that women, not having had the instruction in the teaching of religion, were not qualified to teach in the Lutheran schools.

At the present time there are but twelve women teachers engaged in the Lutheran schools in Indiana. They are not called but serve by contract which in many cases is renewed annually. The average salary of women teachers is \$785 a year.

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<sup>14</sup>Schulblatt, No. 19, p. 190, St. Louis: Ev. Luth. Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, 1884.

To heighten the efficiency and morale of the schools, and to give mutual edification and encouragement to each other, the teachers in Ft. Wayne organized a teachers' conference in 1873. Teachers also met at the time of the District Conventions of the Missouri Synod, and local conferences were organized wherever a number of teachers could conveniently meet.

At the present time there are two major teachers' conferences within the state which meet twice annually, once for a separate conference and once jointly with the pastors. At these conferences problems of the school and procedures and methods of teaching are discussed.

To expand the school system and to make the work of the schools more uniform and efficient, the Central District in 1918 instituted the office of school superintendent. The superintendent does not have direct control of the individual schools but regularly visits them. By expert advice and brotherly encouragement he attempts to keep the schools on a high professional plane. The men who have served in the capacity of superintendent in Indiana to date are: A. C. Stellhorn (1918-1921); O. E. Schroeter (1922-1931); W. J. Gernand (1931 to date.)



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## CHAPTER IV

### HISTORIES OF INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS

Table 7 showing the year of organization of the individual Lutheran schools in Indiana proves that at least twenty of these schools antedated the free public schools of the state.

The constitution of Indiana adopted in 1816 calls for a general system of free education, however, it was not until 1853 that a law was passed which was the foundation of the common schools of the state.<sup>1</sup> Although most of the Lutheran schools organized before that time were conducted by the pastors of the congregations, and classes were held only three or four days a week, yet these schools compared very favorably with the public schools of the time which were poorly attended because there were no compulsory attendance laws.<sup>2</sup>

The work of the Lutheran churches and schools of the Missouri Synod in Indiana has always been chiefly among the Germans and their descendents. The greatest Lutheran center in the state is Ft. Wayne, which has seven Lutheran schools within the city limits and more than a dozen Lutheran schools and churches within a radius of twenty-five miles. (See Table 7).

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<sup>1</sup>Smith, op. cit., p. 58.    <sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 58.

Most of these schools and many others in various parts of the state owe their existence to Wyneken, the pioneer Lutheran missionary, and to the men who received their training, directly or indirectly, from him.

The first congregations of Indianapolis, of Jackson County, of Bartholomew County, and of Evansville were served by men who received their training or were influenced by Wyneken. These men in turn were instrumental in organizing many other congregations within the state.

As previously stated, it was seldom that a congregation was founded without a Christian day school. In fact, the Missouri Synod, with which most of these congregations were affiliated, stated as one of the duties of the officials that they make it their business to find out if all congregations in their Districts have schools, and if not, inquire as to the reason and urge the congregations to open schools as soon as possible.<sup>3</sup>

This policy of the Missouri Synod, which is not strictly adhered to today, probably accounts for the establishment of many Lutheran Schools in Indiana during the last century.

At least 75 per cent of the Lutheran schools of the

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<sup>3</sup>Synodical Handbook, p. 129. St. Louis: Ev. Luth. Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States.

state were established before 1900 which included the period of the greatest influx of German immigrants to this country.

There are at the present time about 144 congregations in the state. Of these seventeen have no resident pastor. As there are about seventy Lutheran schools in the state, it will be seen that about fifty per cent of the congregations support their own schools. Of those that do not have schools, many are small mission congregations which are not able to support a school. Some are rural congregations where the children would be forced to travel too great a distance to attend a Lutheran school. In a few cases the pastors do not wish to be burdened with the additional work of conducting a school, or the congregations do not care to bear the added financial load of supporting a school.

The policy of the Ft. Wayne and the Indianapolis Churches of establishing branch schools which later formed self-sustaining congregations seems to prove the wisdom of this practice and is proof of the oft-expressed axiom that "the Christian day school is the foundation of the church."

TABLE 7  
CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Post Office	Name of School	Year Founded
x Ft. Wayne.....	St. Paul's.....	1837
Decatur.....	Zion.....	1838
Seymour (Sauers).....	St. John's.....	1841
x Indianapolis.....	St. Paul's.....	1842
Farmers Retreat.....	St. John's.....	1843
Decatur (Bingen).....	St. John's.....	1845
Decatur.....	St. Peter's.....	1845
Evansville.....	Trinity.....	1845
Bremen.....	St. Paul's.....	1846
Ft. Wayne.....	Suburban Trinity.....	1846
Columbus (Clifty).....	St. Paul's.....	1848
x New Palestine.....	Zion.....	1848
Ft. Wayne.....	Martini.....	1848
Huntington.....	St. Peter's.....	1849
Monroeville.....	St. John's.....	1849
White Creek.....	St. John's.....	1850
Lafayette.....	St. James.....	1850
Evanston.....	St. John's.....	1850
Cross Plains.....	St. Paul's.....	1851
Logansport.....	St. James.....	1851
x Indianapolis.....	St. John's.....	1852
(Five Points)		
Evansville (Darmstadt).....	Trinity.....	1853
Decatur.....	St. Paul's.....	1855
Ft. Wayne.....	St. Peter's.....	1855
Brownstown (Wegan).....	St. Paul's.....	1856
Lanesville.....	St. John's.....	1856
LaPorte.....	St. John's.....	1857
Columbus.....	St. Peter's.....	1858
Terre Haute.....	Immanuel.....	1858
Vincennes.....	St. John's.....	1859
Kendallville.....	St. John's.....	1860
Peru.....	St. John's.....	1860
Reynolds.....	St. James.....	1860
Aurora.....	St. John's.....	1862
Ft. Wayne.....	Suburban Bethlehem...	1863
Seymour.....	Emanuel.....	1864
New Haven.....	Emanuel.....	1866
Ft. Wayne.....	Immanuel.....	1867
Crown Point.....	Trinity.....	1868

TABLE 7 - Continued

Post Office	Name of School	Year Founded
Vincennes (Purcell).....	St. Peter's.....	1869
North Judson.....	St. Peter's.....	1873
Seymour.....	Immanuel.....	1873
Indianapolis.....	Trinity.....	1874
Vallonia.....	Trinity.....	1874
Elkhart.....	Trinity.....	1874
Hobart.....	Trinity.....	1875
Jonesville.....	Trinity.....	1877
New Haven.....	St. Paul's.....	1881
Ft. Wayne.....	St. Paul's.....	1882
Hammond.....	Zion's.....	1882
Indianapolis.....	St. Paul's.....	1886
Gary.....	St. Peter's.....	1887
Evansville.....	St. John's.....	1889
Hammond.....	St. Paul's.....	1889
Tipton.....	St. John's.....	1889
Ft. Wayne.....	Immanuel.....	1895
Woodburn.....	Trinity.....	1899
Ft. Wayne.....	Christ.....	1900
Ft. Wayne.....	Concordia.....	1900
Brownstown.....	Emmaus.....	1901
Indianapolis.....	St. Peter's.....	1904
Evansville.....	Emmaus.....	1924
Ft. Wayne.....	Redeemer.....	1926
Ft. Wayne (Waynedale)...	Bethlehem.....	1929
New Albany.....	Mt. Calvary.....	1930
Woodburn.....	Grace.....	?
Decatur.....	Zion's.....	?
Ft. Wayne.....	Immanuel.....	?
East Chicago.....	Suburban Immanuel....	?
Corunna.....	St. Paul's.....	?
	Zion's.....	?

## CHAPTER V

### HISTORIES OF SCHOOLS FOUNDED BETWEEN 1837-1850

#### St. Paul's--Ft. Wayne

St. Paul's School is the oldest Lutheran school in the state. From this congregation most of the congregations and schools in this part of the state originated.

The person most active in bringing about the organization of a Lutheran congregation in Ft. Wayne was Hy. Rudisill. He had settled there in 1829, when Ft. Wayne had a population of about 150 people, mostly Frenchmen and Indians. Through his efforts many Lutherans were attracted to Ft. Wayne and the neighboring territory, for he was constantly writing Germans everywhere, singing the praises of Ft. Wayne and urging them to come and settle there. In 1836 when Ft. Wayne had a population of 500, Rudisill advertised for a Lutheran pastor in a Lutheran periodical in the East. His plea was read by a young pastor by the name of Jesse Hoover who was living in Woodstock, Virginia. Hoover corresponded with Rudisill and soon came to Ft. Wayne. He founded two congregations; St. Paul's in Ft. Wayne, and Zion's Lutheran Church at Friedheim, near Decatur, Adams County, about fifteen miles south of Ft. Wayne.

St..Paul's was organized on October 14, 1837, when

twenty-three heads of families met in the court house of Ft. Wayne and organized the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ft. Wayne. It is an interesting fact that all records during Rev. Hoover's ministry are written in English. After his time all records and minutes are in German.

From the earliest beginnings of Rev. Hoover's activities he conducted a school. Whenever he was required to go on extended mission journeys, his brother David conducted the school for him. He received assistance also from a Miss Mann and a Miss Hubbell who had opened a private school in the court house in 1836 but who later joined his in the management of a school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.<sup>1</sup>

Rev. Hoover died in 1838 after but two years of work in Ft. Wayne. His death resulted from heart trouble, probably contracted in his mission journeys. He was but twenty-eight years of age.

In the fall of 1838 a man came to Indiana whom not only the congregations of Ft. Wayne and Indiana hold in great esteem, but who is honored by all Lutherans of this country as the pioneer Lutheran missionary of the West. This man was F. C. D. Wyneken.

Wyneken took over the field of Rev. Hoover. In 1839

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<sup>1</sup>B. J. Griswold, The Pictorial History of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, p. 334. Chicago: Robert O. Law Co., 1917.



a Rev. Johann Nuelsen came to Ft. Wayne and assisted Wyneken in his work. In the following year he received further assistance in the services of F. W. Husmann who helped by teaching school.

When in 1846 Mr. Husmann accepted a call into the ministry, Mr. J. G. Wolf was placed in charge of the school. He served St. Paul's till 1862 when he died of small-pox. His salary in the first years of his teaching was \$40 per year, but at the time of his death was \$150 per annum. This sum must not be considered too meager when one considers the extreme poverty of the people. They were always willing to contribute of their produce to the physical welfare of their servants.

St. Paul's School ante-dated the public schools of the city of Ft. Wayne by quite a number of years. One of the earliest records of an attempt given to the problem of public schools is found in the transactions of the town in 1835 when two men were appointed "to employ a suitable number of teachers and pay for them out of the funds set aside for school purposes." They reported that they could not employ teachers "advantageous to the corporation." The matter seems to have been dropped as a problem beyond the power of the trustees to solve. It was not till 1853 that public schools were begun.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 419.

For many years St. Paul's School was organized on a seven year plan. That the work was in no way inferior to that carried on by the public schools may be seen from the fact that on one particular examination to which the children of the Lutheran School were subjected everyone passed with a rating of one hundred per cent in every branch of study.<sup>3</sup>

Some of the textbooks used in the 50's and 60's were McGuffey's Readers, Sargent's Primer and Readers, Wackernagel's Lesebuch; Lange's Lehrbuch, Huebener's Biblische Geschichte, Dietrich's Katechismus, Der Deutsche Rechenmeister, Spencer's Copy Books.

The course of study in 1882 was constituted of the following subjects: Lutheran Catechism, Huebener's Bible History, Church Hymns, Psalms, German reading, grammar, German and English penmanship, English, Geography, Church History, General History (for boys), Nature Study (for girls), and singing.

St. Paul's School in addition to being the oldest in the state is even today the largest, employing nine teachers and having an enrollment of over 355 pupils. At one time it had nearly 500.

Many of the teachers of St. Paul's served for forty years or more, among these were J. Riedel forty-two years,

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<sup>3</sup>Foelber, op. cit., p. 3.

Ch. Strieder forty years, Cl. Grail thirty-seven, F. Schroeder forty-seven years, H. J. Feiertag forty-four years.

TABLE 8

## TEACHERS OF ST. PAUL'S--FT. WAYNE

Rev. Jesse Hoover, assisted by his brother, David Hoover	
F. W. Hussmann.....	1840-1846
J. G. Wolf.....	1847-1862
J. G. Kunz.....	1855-1864
Benj. Feiertag (Student).....	1859
Fleischer.....	1860's
A. Wilde.....	
Gotsch.....	
Troeller.....	
J. G. Kurz.....	
H. F. Wahlers.....	
A. Leeser.....	1866
J. Riedel.....	1867-1909
Ch. Strieder.....	1867-1907
Cl. Grahl.....	1868-1905
H. Rolf.....	1868
J. H. Ungemach.....	1873
K. Seibel.....	1878
Edw. Gerberding.....	1883
Backner.....	1884
B. Hemmann.....	1888
H. Nehrenz.....	1891
F. Schroeder.....	1893-1940
H. J. Feiertag.....	1897-
Alb. Wolkenhauer.....	1905-1907
P. Jungkuntz.....	1907-1909
Geo. Weller.....	1907
F. Bredemeier.....	1909
J. L. Mueller.....	1910-1912
Herman Foelber.....	1913
Fred Wolf.....	1913
E. A. Franke.....	1915
Albert Miller (Student).....	
Henry Ehlen.....	1921
John Klitzke.....	1921
E. O. Bertram.....	1923
Herman Stolper.....	1926
Rud Fischer.....	1927
Miss Morella Mensing.....	1924
Miss Amanda Meier.....	

TABLE 8 - Continued

## Branch Schools

W. Richter.....	1853
W. Geiger.....	
K. Herpolsheimer.....	
P. Kestel.....	
G. Maschhoff.....	
Louis Lehmann.....	
Otto Hoetzer.....	

The following comprise the faculty of St. Paul's at the present time: E. O. Bertram, H. J. Feiertag, H. Foelber, E. C. Sieving, H. A. Stolper, A. Niemeyer, F. Bredemeier, Miss L. Feiertag, Miss E. Foelber.

The present enrollment is 360.

## Zion's--Decatur

Zion's belongs to that group of schools which was established before the Missouri Synod came into existence. The congregation was organized by Rev. Hoover, the first Lutheran pastor in Indiana in 1837.

As early as 1842 school was conducted in this locality by Rev. H. Jabker who had received his training at the first college in Ft. Wayne conducted by Dr. Sihler.

This congregation was one of the charter members of the Missouri Synod founded in 1847. There were at this time forty children attending the school.

In 1855 the first regular teacher was called in the person of K. Kirsch. At this time the school numbered

ninety children. The teacher's salary was \$142 per year. The first church, a block house, also served as the school. After five years a new school was erected, part of which served as teacher's residence and part as school. This is the oldest school in the Missouri Synod still in use.

A branch school was founded at Preble at this time, and for twenty-two years Mr. Kirsch taught school at this place on Tuesday and Saturday.

TABLE 9

## TEACHERS OF ZION'S--DECATUR

K. Kirsch.....	1855-1880
P. Riess.....	1880-1889
J. F. Bublitz.....	1889-1899
H. G. L. Paul.....	1899-1901
G. Fishback.....	1901-

H. F. Nielsen is the present teacher.

The present enrollment is 50.

## St. John's--Sauers

During the years 1836-1838 a large number of men emigrated from Hanover, Germany, to America, and found their way to Cincinnati, Ohio. In a short time some of them were able to buy land deep in the densely wooded section of Jackson County, Indiana, where they built log houses and began to clear the land. Most of them, however, remained in Cincinnati for some time, probably with the intention of earning some money before plunging into the wilderness.

Among those who remained in Cincinnati the thought arose that some provision ought to be made for their spiritual welfare in the newly chosen home. With this thought in mind a meeting was called in July, 1838, which was attended by about forty-five men for the purpose of purchasing a tract of land in Jackson County suitable for church purposes. A committee was appointed to purchase such land. After journeying to Jackson County, the committee returned with the report that they had purchased a tract of forty acres for \$66.50, which, they thought, would be suitable and sufficient for a church, parsonage, and school.

They drew up a constitution, one of the paragraphs of which stated, that the pastor (if there were no teacher) should also instruct the children of the congregation for three or four hours daily from October to April.

The migration from Cincinnati now began and continued for several years. The emigrants built a church of logs and began to construct a parsonage. However, they had no pastor until 1840 when a Pastor Sachs served them for three months.

In 1841, the congregation engaged a Pastor Isensee at a salary of \$200 a year and \$.37½ per child sent to school. Pastor Isensee remained for three years.

In 1844 a Pastor Meissner came to the congregation. According to the contract which he signed, he was to receive

\$150 salary and \$.50 for each of the children he instructed in school for five to six hours a day four days a week during nine months of the year. He remained as pastor until July, 1845.

From 1846-1848 a Pastor Boettecher served the congregation. No record is found of his teaching, but it is reasonable to assume that Pastor Boettecher was obliged to teach the children of the congregation.

In May, 1848, the congregation elected J. Sauer as pastor and this marks the beginning of St. John's as a Lutheran Christian Congregation. It also marks the beginning of St. John's Lutheran School.

Three months after Pastor Sauer began his pastorate, he persuaded the congregation to build a sizable school house. It is reported in the minutes of the congregation that this building was erected entirely of native lumber. The foundation stones were hand-cut and set by members who added a fireplace seven feet long at either end of the building. The furnishings of the school consisted of hand-hewn benches covering the full length of the school with an aisle through the center. Presumably the pastor himself conducted the school four days a week. No record is given of a teacher's services until 1853, when \$80 per year was offered to the first teacher. At this time it seems that the only arrangement that could be

made by the congregation was to take advantage of state support, which accounts for the meager salary paid by the congregation. Teacher J. Kaepfel who was called in 1854 remained only three years during which time he was a parochial school-teacher only part of the time, since he conducted a public school during three winter months. This joint public and parochial school system was allowed to function until 1856, when the congregation found itself able to pay a salary of \$175 plus \$10 for firewood to a teacher who was to have no connection with the public school system. In 1857 such a teacher was called in the person of Heinrich Nolting who served the congregation for the next thirty-five years until 1892 when he resigned because of old age. In 1865 the teacher's salary was raised to \$250.

In 1869 a branch school was built by several members of the so-called North District. Wilhelm Baumgart was placed in charge. He continued in charge of this school for the next thirty-five years, until, in 1904, he was removed by death. In 1870 a new brick school was built in the Middle District as the section where the church stands was called.

When in 1885 Pastor Sauer, because of advanced age, was forced to resign, the congregation called Pastor Polack. During his pastorate in 1888 the congregation decided to establish another school in the south district. A public



school building was purchased from the township and a Miss Maria Nolting was engaged as teacher of the school. In 1890 A Fathauer was called to serve as regular teacher.

Table 10 lists the teachers who have served St. John's.

TABLE 10

## TEACHERS OF ST. JOHN'S--SAUERS

## Middle District

J. Kaepfel.....	1854-1857
J. H. Nolting.....	1857-1892
F. Fellwork.....	1892-1902
H. Wente.....	1902-1906
W. Prella.....	1906-1907
A. J. Hischke.....	1922-1926
E. W. Rieckers.....	since 1926

## North District

W. Baumgart.....	1869-1904
G. H. W. Kastrup.....	1904-1913
A. G. Frinke.....	1913-1916
J. Toenjes.....	1916-1920
Henry Rahn.....	since 1920

## South District

Miss Marie Nolting.....	1888-1890
A. Fathauer.....	1890-1894
Paul Dohne.....	1894-1904
W. H. Bewie.....	1904-1916
E. A. Lauf.....	1916-1930
F. J. Walther.....	since 1930

The unique arrangement in the Lutheran congregations of the Missouri Synod, especially in rural communities, of having several branch schools has continued in Sauers to this day.

From the records of the proceedings of the Central

District of the Missouri Synod we find that the congregation joined the Missouri Synod in 1858. The number of children in school fluctuated between eighty-five to one hundred.

The average length of service for all teachers during nearly one hundred years has been 11.7 years.

The forty acres which the congregation purchased in 1838 is still owned by the congregation and on it is a parsonage, a teacher's house, a school, and the church. Part of the ground is used as a cemetery where lie buried many of the founders of the congregation. The remainder is used by the pastor and teachers for garden purposes.

The present teachers are E. W. Rieckers, Henry Rahn, F. J. Walther.

#### St. Paul's--Indianapolis

St. Paul's Congregation was organized in 1842 when eighteen members met in a private home for the purpose of founding a congregation which would be truly Lutheran, both in name and spirit. They engaged the Reverend J. G. Kunz as their pastor.

From its earliest beginnings St. Paul's has maintained a Christian day school. The first constitution adopted in 1842 says "it shall be the duty of every member to have his children instructed in the Christian religion according to Lutheran principles."

The third paragraph of Article III of the constitution states that one of the duties of the elders is "to visit the school and see that discipline is maintained and the children are instructed correctly."

According to an early history of the congregation written by Rev. Wambsganss, one of St. Paul's pastors, Rev. Kunz taught the children in his own home from 1842-1845. When the first church was built in 1845, classes were conducted there.

In 1846 the pastor was instructed to teach school in the morning from 9:00-11:00 A. M. four days a week--Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday from May 1--October 1, and from October 1--May 1 only in the afternoon from 1:00-4:00 P. M. on the same days.

The pastor's salary was \$200 per year, and in addition the congregation resolved that such members who had children to send to school pay \$1.00 tuition for every child. Consideration was, however, to be given to widows and members in financial difficulties.

The instruction was entirely in German and included religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, and singing.

In 1848 the congregation decided to build a school "18'x20'x9' with four windows and a door at a cost of \$125." It was located at Alabama Street south of Washington Street.

When Rev. Fricke came here in 1850, he added English to the curriculum.

In 1852 the congregation joined the Missouri Synod.

In the same year it was decided to make three tables and benches for the school, and it was furthermore resolved to pay for the blackboard, made the year before, out of the congregational treasury. It was furthermore resolved to leave the selection of textbooks to the pastor and teacher.

In 1853 a new school was built on the same location. Its size was 20'x40'x10'. It had seven windows and two doors.

At the same meeting the pastor and the delegate to Synod convening at Ft. Wayne were instructed to look for a suitable candidate who might be called as a teacher. Upon the advice of Dr. Sihler, president of the college at Ft. Wayne, the congregation called A. Zagel of Ft. Wayne. He had come from Franken, Germany, in 1848 and after attending Ft. Wayne College for one year had been teaching at Ft. Wayne for four years. The congregation decided to pay his fare which amounted to \$14.00.

In order to pay the teacher's salary, which amounted to \$300 per year, the congregation decided that members having one child in school be obliged to pay \$3.00 per year tuition. If there were two children, they were accepted for \$5.00. Non-members paid \$4.00 tuition for one child and \$7.00 for

two children.

The teacher was obliged to collect the tuition, and if it was not sufficient to cover his salary, he was to receive the balance from the congregation treasury.

At this time there were 48 children in school and school was conducted five days a week.

In this year the revised constitution, which contained some very definite regulations regarding the school, was adopted. These include the following:

"Duties of Members

1. Every member is to contribute to the maintenance of the school and church.

2. Every member is to send his children to the (Congregation) school."

These regulations were not only adopted just to be forgotten, but they were strictly enforced. The minutes of the congregation time and again reveal that if a member did not fulfill his obligation, he was called before the members' meeting to give an account of his neglect. If he did not have sufficient and valid reasons for not sending his children to the Christian day school, he was frequently deprived of his church membership.

The duties of the pastor according to the constitution include: "He is to supervise the instruction in the school,

and if there is no regular teacher, he is to teach school."

The teacher's duty is given as follows:

1. To instruct the children in the Word of God.
2. To adhere to Luther's Catechism in religious instruction.
3. To instruct the children in the common branches similar to those of other good congregational schools.
4. To maintain good Christian discipline.

Among the duties of the elders were listed: "3. To visit the schools and attend the 'Schulpruefung' (Public Examinations) every half year."

In 1854 we read of the purchase of a map of North America. This evidently was one of the first school helps purchased.

In this year the teacher's salary was advanced to \$365, and in order to help raise this amount non-members were assessed \$1.00 per year more tuition.

In 1855 it was resolved to dismiss school from May 1-15, which was the usual time of corn-planting. School was also to be dismissed at time of pastors' and teachers' conferences and two days before and two days after each church festival--Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost.

Mr. Zagel received a call as pastor of a congregation at Clifty, Bartholomew Company, in this year, which he accepted. His training in Germany and at Ft. Wayne had been such that it had prepared him for the ministry, and so he could readily accept this call.

The pastor again taught school until February, 1857, when J. Kaepfel of Seymour, Jackson County, was called as teacher. His salary was set at \$400 per year, but in order to raise this amount the tuition was set at \$4.00 per child per year or \$3.50 per child if there were more children of one family attending.

The vacation period from May 1st-15th was dropped and instead it was set from July 15th to August 15th. However, school was conducted in the morning from 8:00 to 12:00 A. M. during these months.

The congregation resolved in 1857 that the church council together with the teacher should draw up policies concerning admission of pupils to the school. No record is to be found in the minutes as to what these policies were.

In 1858 a resolution is recorded that there be a vacation during the first two weeks in July and that during the rest of July and August school be conducted in the morning for four hours.

By 1859 the enrollment had grown too large to be accommodated in the present school building. At the same time the public schools were closed due to an adverse decision of the Supreme Court. The trustees of the congregation were instructed to rent a public school to be used as a second school building. However, their attempt was unsuccessful. In August, 1859,

therefore, a lot was purchased on East and Georgia Streets and a two-story school was erected.

In December, 1859, two school treasurers were elected to collect the tuition. This relieved the teacher of the onerous duty of collecting for his own salary.

In 1860 the tuition for non-members was raised to \$1.50 quarterly.

When Mr. Kaepfel became teacher in 1857 the enrollment was between 65-70 children but by 1861 there were about 125 children attending. To relieve this condition a second teacher was called. The school also was enlarged and the second teacher was given two small rooms in the school building for a residence.

In 1863 it was resolved to accept children in school on April 1, and October 1.

In 1864 one of the teacher's, Mr. Herpolsheimer, was drafted for service in the Civil War, but some arrangement was made for which the congregation paid \$25.00 legal services by which he was exempted. Whether a substitute was bought at the usual cost of \$500, the minutes of that time do not divulge.

In 1865 the salaries of the teachers were \$650, and tuition was \$.65 per month for children of members and \$.75 per month for non-members.

In 1866 when the enrollment increased to over 200, a



third teacher was called and the class-room for the upper grades was enlarged.

At this time, too, it was resolved to buy new desks for the school. Whether the original tables and benches served until this time, can not be ascertained.

In 1867 a private residence adjacent to the school was rented to be used as another class-room.

In 1868 we find an interesting resolution that school be dismissed on Wednesday afternoon, and classes be taught on Saturday mornings. On these afternoons a sewing class was conducted for the girls who attended the school. The classes were taught by women members of the congregation. In the following year these classes were discontinued.

In 1869 we find that McGuffey's Spelling Book was adopted as a textbook in the school.

In 1871 it was reported that the school-rooms were over crowded. Furthermore, the children from the northern section of the city attending the school were in constant peril when crossing the railroad tracks which at that time were not elevated. In order to eliminate this danger it was resolved in 1872 to divide the congregation into two school districts. Accordingly two lots were purchased on East Market Street, and a new two-story school building 50'x32' was erected there. On account of its poor location it was furthermore

decided to relocate the south side school at South New Jersey Street near McCarty Street and a new brick school was also built. The cost of the two schools was \$7,440.

In 1874 the members of the north side organized Trinity Lutheran Church, and thus the school on East Market Street came under the jurisdiction of that congregation.

In 1876 a new German and also a new English Reader published by the Missouri Synod were introduced. Already previous to that time any new Lutheran textbooks published were adopted as school texts.

In 1878 it was resolved that three men be elected to attend the examinations of pupils to be promoted. The teachers were to conduct lessons in Bible History and Catechism which had been assigned previously and such other lessons as the pastor as supervisor should designate on the day of examination. These examinations served the double purpose of testing the teachers as well as the pupils. After the examination conducted by the teachers, the pastor himself conducted a further examination of the pupils.

In this year the pastor and teachers were instructed to develop a course of study to be presented to the congregation. Unfortunately this course of study is not recorded in the minutes, although mention is made of its acceptance. The first mention of report cards to be issued monthly is also made in this year.

In 1879 the regulations regarding the examinations were annulled, and instead, the pastor, in the presence of the three members elected by the congregation, examined the children to be promoted. These three members together with the pastor and the teachers decided on promotion. This promotion evidently included transfer from one teacher to another.

At this time there seems to have been some trouble regarding certain children who were retained in a class until they had passed the examinations in all subjects. It was therefore resolved not to keep a child in one class longer than two years.

In 1881 it was resolved to institute a communicant treasury to substitute for the school treasury. Tuition was, however, still continued.

In 1882 the public examinations were changed to "Hospitien." This meant that at Easter time the work of the whole year was reviewed and discussed by the pastor and teachers who visited one another's classes. In the fall of the year the teaching methods and the discipline of the individual teachers were discussed. Not only were mistakes pointed out, but better methods were shown if possible.

In 1883 the school was enlarged to take care of the large number of children. At this time there were 313 enrolled. This was the period when thousands of Germans immi-

grated to this country. Many of these Germans settled in this city.

In 1884 the vacation period was set from July 4th, to August 15th.

In 1885 a resolution was adopted giving the teachers authority "to send those children home who will not obey." The resolution specifically states that this does not deprive the teachers of the authority to use corporal punishment if necessary. Children thus expelled could return only on condition that they apologized before the whole class and promised to submit to the teacher's authority.

In 1890 it was resolved to look for a suitable location for a branch school to take care of the small children, especially those east of Shelby Street.

In the following year a lot was purchased on Pleasant and Spruce Streets for \$1,000, and a frame building was erected for the same amount. A barn, well, fence, and school desks cost an additional \$500. This branch school was closed in 1896.

Eighteen hundred ninety-two marks the beginning of the school board which was composed of three members.

In 1894 the course of study was revised. At this time the number of members on the school board was changed to five men.

In 1903 some of the work of the pupils was sent to be exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition. In this year it was resolved to work towards the establishment of the eighth grades. To accomplish this, bookkeeping and shorthand were introduced.

In 1904 the members of the church living east of Shelby Street organized Emmaus Lutheran Church and School. This reduced the enrollment in the school by nearly 150 pupils.

In 1906 it was resolved that promotion take place in June instead of at Easter time. It was also resolved to try to acquire a library and reference books.

In 1914 the course of study was again revised.

In 1916 steps were taken to have the school accredited with the high schools of the city.

In 1918 German was dropped as a medium of instruction.

In 1926 a new school and hall was erected on Weghorst and Wright Streets at an approximate cost of \$90,000.

The congregation has been served by 27 called teachers, of whom Mr. Fechtmann served longest--32 years. About 1900 the congregation had six teachers serving at one time.

The present teachers are C. R. Nennert, A. E. R. Mueller, and Wm. J. Kirchhoff.

The enrollment is about 95.

TABLE 11

## TEACHERS OF ST. PAUL'S

Rev. Kunz.....	1842-1850
Rev. Fricke.....	1850-1853
A. Zagel.....	1853-1856
J. Kaepfel.....	1857-1863
Fr. Huetter.....	1861-1863
A. Krome.....	1863-1874
Carl Herpolsheimer.....	1863-1867
W. Brueggemann.....	1866-1872
H. Fruechtenicht.....	1868-1869
M. Conzelmann.....	1869-1882
T. Glaser.....	1872-1880
H. Kors.....	1872-1874
Chr. Schulz.....	1874-1892
C. Grauer.....	1881-1882
D. Fechtmann.....	1882-1914
Th. Wallis.....	1882-1911
C. Jahn.....	1883-1896
Rev. P. Eickstaedt.....	1891-1897
C. Zitzlaff.....	1892-1902
Fr. Wolf.....	1897-1903
Hy. Rahn.....	1899-1920
Rev. M. Tirmenstein.....	1905-1907
H. Mertz.....	1908-1920
A. C. Stellhorn.....	1911-1918
A. J. Kuhlmann.....	1915-1928
C. R. Nennert.....	1920-present
O. E. Schroeter.....	1920-1922
A. E. R. Mueller.....	1923-present
Wm. J. Kirchhoff.....	1929-present

## Assistants

Miss Ella Fechtmann  
Miss Sophia Wambsganss  
Miss Marie Wolbrecht  
Miss Ada Fechtmann

## St. John's--Farmers Retreat

The founders of St. John's, about twenty-five families, were Lutheran immigrants, who, for economic reasons settled in these parts of Indiana.

As early as 1838 these families assembled in private homes for regular Sunday reading services, and already in 1843 they organized under the name of German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church. From 1843 to 1858 the congregation was forced by circumstances of the times to undergo five different religious adventures--Rationalism, Methodism, Romanism, Pietism, and Reformed. From 1858 to the present time the congregation has been truly Lutheran.

A Christian Day School was continuously supported since 1843, but it was first put on its proper basis in 1868. In that year a school building was constructed from the timbers of the old church, and a separate teaching force was employed. The number of pupils at this time was between ninety and one hundred ten.

In <sup>1875</sup>1887 a new brick school was erected with a capacity for from eighty to a hundred pupils.

In 1897 it was resolved to introduce English grammar, arithmetic, and spelling in school.

E. Singer is the present teacher of St. John's.

The enrollment is about 40 pupils.

TABLE 12

## TEACHERS OF ST. JOHN'S

H. Engelbrecht.....	1868
Theo. Wickman.....	
C. Meier.....	
H. Rolf.....	1887-1888
B. Gotsch.....	1889-1893
L. H. Ruhlman.....	1894-
P. Siegler.....	-1909
A. Koldewey.....	1909-1914
R. Bendick.....	1914-1917
C. Cutkowsky.....	1918-1919
H. Heller.....	1920-1927
E. Luebke.....	

## St. John's--Decatur (Bingen)

St. John's School was organized in 1845 by the first pastor of the congregation, Rev. F. W. Husmann, who was the first secretary of the Missouri Synod, of which this congregation was a charter member. The next pastor, A. Fritze, served until 1853 and also taught school.

Because the public school was located in the immediate neighborhood of the church, and nearly all and sometimes all the school children in the district were members of the church, the parochial and public schools were combined. This occurred about the year 1852. During the entire period in which this dual status existed from 1852-1920 the township bore a large portion of the expense.

The first regular teacher employed was Johann Jansen, a lay member of the congregation who taught from 1853-1872.



From 1872-1875 the first called teacher served the school.

From 1875-1876 the school was taught by a public school teacher.

From 1876-1912 the school was again taught by called teachers. However, at this time the congregation was criticized by the officials of the Missouri Synod for calling teachers to be both parochial and public school teachers. As a result the next teacher was appointed annually from 1913-1928.

In 1920 the congregation resolved to change the status of the school and make it purely a parochial school.

The township and congregation jointly had erected a school building in 1887, and in 1906 the present building was built in the same manner.

During the greater time of its existence the school has had two rooms. A woman teacher usually has served in the lower grades. Since 1940 the school has two regularly called teachers.

Table 15 lists the male teachers, exclusive of the pastors, who have served in the school.

The present teachers are W. E. Uffelman and Marvin Meyer.

The enrollment is about 80.

TABLE 13

## TEACHERS OF ST. JOHN'S, DECATUR

Johann Jansen.....	1853-1872*
L. Maurer.....	1872-1875
Mr. Christen.....	1875-1876*
R. O. Kieling.....	1876-1879
Hy. Lankenau.....	1879-1899
F. J. Bublitx.....	1899-1906
Fr. Schlund.....	1906-1909
Wm. von Renner.....	1909-1911
H. A. Polack.....	1911-1912
C. W. Hohnhaus.....	1913-1920*
A. W. Rassmann.....	1920-1932
W. E. Uffelman.....	Since 1932
Marvin Meyer.....	Since 1940

\*Appointed--not called

## St. Peter's--Decatur, Adams County

Definite records of this congregation go back only as far as 1845, although a ten acre tract of land was purchased, and a block-house church was built in 1841. The congregation was probably founded in 1841 at the time Wyneken was missionary in this territory. St. Peter's School was served by G. H. Jabker, and teachers Schlatermund, and Rennicke before 1845.

The first pastor of the congregation was Rev. F. W. Husmann, who had been the first Lutheran teacher in Ft. Wayne. When the Missouri Synod was founded in 1847, this congregation was one of its charter members.

The school was served by the pastors until in 1889 the first teacher was called. This was especially due to the

energetic work of Pastor Berg, who was serving the congregation at that time. He had worked unremittingly for the school, and he succeeded in getting all children of the congregation of elementary school age to attend the Christian Day school. He could also truthfully say that all common school branches were being taught in his school. At this time there were sixty-five children enrolled.

In 1908 a new school building was erected at a cost of \$3,774.

TABLE 14

## TEACHERS OF ST. PETER'S

J. G. Estel.....	1889-1891
Student Schachtschneider.....	
Student Liepke.....	
Mr. Rost.....	1894-1897
Mr. Lehman.....	1897-1903
Mr. Hohnhaus.....	1905-1907
Paul Dorn.....	1908-

Mr. M. A. Greunke is the present teacher.

The enrollment is about thirty pupils.

## Trinity--Evansville

In 1836 two trading places, Evansville and Lemasse, lying close together on the Ohio River had a combined population of 2,610. By 1840 the population had increased to 6,209 of which one-third were German settlers. Since there was no church of any kind in the village, an offer was made by the original owner of the townsite to the first group of

settlers who would build a church. This offer was accepted by the Germans, and by 1841 the first church building was dedicated. The church had no permanent pastor until 1845 when A. Saupert, who had come to Indiana from Germany in response to the plea of Wyneken, accepted the pastorate. This marks the beginning of Trinity School. It was probably conducted in the pastor's home. The name of teacher Schriver appears in the minutes in 1846. During the summer of 1847 a school building was erected, "a brick building to cost \$900." Two years later Candidate Hy. Bewie was called as teacher for five years at a salary of \$225 per year. Tuition was free but by resolution of the congregation, the parents having children of school age were held to pay more to the general treasury.

By 1873 the enrollment of the school demanded the services of two teachers.

In 1894 a new school building was erected.

In 1910 the congregation resolved that hence forth the religious instruction be given in the English language as it was too difficult for the children to master the required material in both languages.

Since 1926 the school is served by four teachers--  
H. A. Mertz, F. R. Theel, Geo. Keller, and Miss Verna Rahdert.

The present enrollment is 178.

TABLE 15

## TEACHERS OF TRINITY

Mr. Schriver.....	1847
Hy. Bewie.....	1847-1852
C. Zitzlaff.....	1865-1892
J. F. Hoffherr.....	1873-1892
Fred Klee.....	1893-1920
Wm. Dress.....	1902-1918
Miss Tabitha Frank.....	1893-1918
Geo. Keller.....	1918-present
H. A. Mertz.....	1920-present
F. R. Theel.....	1926-present
Werner Siems.....	1923-1928
Ed. Koester.....	
Wm. Manske.....	
Clara Tritsch.....	1926-1927
Miss M. Oexmann.....	1927-1928
Miss Verna Rahdert.....	1928-present

## St. Paul's--Bremen

St. Paul's Congregation was organized in 1846 by Rev. G. Schuster in 1846. In the same year a parish school was established. The first pastor reports in a "Lutheraner" of 1859 that in the first two years he received a salary of \$64 per year, of which amount he was obliged to pay \$26 for board.

Table 16 shows the teachers who have served the school.

TABLE 16

## TEACHERS OF ST. PAUL'S

R. Mueller  
O. Jaenicken  
C. E. Morr  
C. Wambsganss  
E. Dress  
S. Wille  
H. Meyer

The present teacher, M. F. Buescher, has served the congregation since 1908.

The enrollment is about 40.

#### Suburban Trinity--Ft. Wayne

Originally this school was a branch of St. Paul's in Ft. Wayne. It was one of the first Lutheran schools organized in the state. As early as 1846 Mr. Wolf taught school here in the home of a Mr. F. Meyer. In 1847 a block-house school was erected. A congregation was not organized until 1853. The present school building was erected in 1884. From 1865-1921 the pastors of the congregation taught school, but from its earliest beginnings it was never discontinued.

TABLE 17

#### TEACHERS OF SUBURBAN TRINITY

J. G. Wolf.....	1846-1848
A. Zigel.....	1848-1852
E. Eggers.....	1853-
P. Kestel.....	1865
H. Teske.....	1921-1928
E. Nicol.....	Since 1928

The enrollment is twenty-five to thirty-five.

#### St. Paul's--Clifty

In the early Forties a number of German Lutherans settled in what is now known as the "Clifty" neighborhood.

These Germans were pious, intelligent, and energetic people. They came in touch with the Lutherans at White

Creek, where a congregation had been founded in 1840 by Rev. C. Frinke, the missionary who had been sent out by Wyneken.

St. Paul's Congregation at Clifty was organized in 1848.. The first pastor was Rev. Rauschert who remained with the congregation until 1855.

Although a parochial school had been connected with the church from the beginning a separate school building was not built until 1856 when a log school-house 25'x19' with four windows was built. In it Mr. A. Zagel, who had served in Indianapolis and Ft. Wayne previous to that time, taught school. As the congregation was not able to obtain a pastor, Mr. Zagel was called.

In 1878 Mr. W. Spuhler was called to take charge of the school.

Since 1880 the teacher taught public school, receiving his salary from the county, but continued to teach the children of the congregation in religious subjects. This arrangement has been continued to the present day. After Mr. W. Spuhler the congregation called Mr. H. Mensendick as teacher. Since 1906 Mr. R. Urbahns has taught in the school.

It has an enrollment of about thirty-five children.

Zion's Lutheran School--New Palestine

Zion's Lutheran Church was established as early as

1836 by a number of German settlers who came from Hamburg, Germany. This church became truly Lutheran in character when Rev. J. G. Kunz of Indianapolis preached to them beginning in 1841.

The first school was a log house built in 1848. It preceded the building of the church by eleven years and served as a school until 1878 when the present school building was built. The pastors of the church have at all times shown themselves willing to serve in the school when no regular teacher was serving. The first regular teacher by the name of Lahussen, who came to Zion's in the 1860's, received a salary of \$180 per year and in addition was boarded round.

TABLE 18

## TEACHERS OF ZION'S

Schoenhart.....	1879-1881
Wagner.....	1881-1883
O. Gotsch.....	1897-1902
Konzelmann.....	1883-1897
Wm. Binder.....	1903-1905
Theo. Markworth.....	1907-1909
Carl Buuck.....	1910-1912
G. Scheiderer.....	1913-1918
Wm. Schweder.....	1919-1922
J. Klausmeyer.....	1923
E. Krohn.....	1924-1930
W. Firnhaber.....	Since 1930

The enrollment is between twenty-five and forty pupils.



## Martini--Ft. Wayne

This is another of the rural congregations of Ft. Wayne which had its beginnings in St. Paul's Church.

Although the Congregation was founded in 1853, a branch school had been organized in 1848 by St. Paul's Church. Teacher A. Zagel was the first teacher, dividing his time between this school and Trinity School. His salary was \$50 a year and later \$75 with lodging.

When the congregation was organized in 1853 J. F. Koesterling was called to take charge of both church and school.

TABLE 19

## TEACHERS OF MARTINI

Rev. G. Streckfuss.....	1858-1860
Mr. H. Eggers.....	1860-1862
S. F. Stoch.....	1866-1875
Theo. Kuechle.....	1875-1877
Rud. Mueller.....	1877-1910 (33 years)
W. Widenhoefer.....	1910-1918
A. H. Meyer.....	Since 1919

The enrollment is about forty-five.

## St. Peter's--Huntington

St. Peter's Lutheran Church owes its existence to the noble efforts of F. C. D. Wyneken, the indomitable missionary who visited Huntington in the late thirties or early forties.

The congregation was organized in 1849 when the German speaking Lutherans met in the Court House to adopt a constitution.

In the very beginning a Christian Day School was established. The pastor taught four days a week, for which service he received a fee of \$2.50 per child from parents of children belonging to church, and \$5.00 per year from non-members.

In 1869 the congregation began a full-time school and called a teacher.

School was conducted in the old Court House from 1849-1851; in the church from 1851-1853; from 1853-1857 no regular meeting place was claimed; in the old church again from 1857-1897; in the new brick school, which was erected at a cost of \$8,000, from 1897 to the present time.

In 1891 the school was divided into two and in 1914 into three classes.

In 1921 the Kindergarten became an added feature.

In 1925 the school was reduced to two class-rooms.

In 1932 it was reduced to a one-room school of grades one to six.

In 1939 the seventh grade was again added, and in 1941 the school again graduated its first eighth grade since 1932.

Besides the pastors who at times personally did the entire work of teaching, or assisted in order to maintain the school, Table 21 lists the teachers and assistants who taught.

TABLE 20

## TEACHERS OF ST. PETER'S

Chr. Nahrwald.....	1869-1872
Paul Sommer.....	1881-1882
F. Zimmermann.....	1883-1886
John Renn.....	1886-1919
Walter Birr.....	1912-1913
Mart Thieme.....	1914-1916
H. Linse.....	1916-1918
Louis Wegman.....	1918-1938
A. W. Stellhorn.....	1920-
L. Rush.....	Since 1938

## Assistants

Miss Dulitz.....	1867
Student Charle.....	1882
Student Feuszner.....	1883
Ida Jahnke.....	1891
Louise Roller.....	1895
Frederika Rosswurm.....	1900
Bertha Berg.....	1902
Minnie Berg.....	1904
Erma Bitzinger.....	1910-1911
Student Husmann.....	1914
Anna Hassold.....	1914-1917
Edith Guhl.....	1917-1919
Laura Hartman.....	1920
Clara Meitzler.....	1919-1925
Miss Duberstein.....	1925-1926
C. Bliss.....	
Hilda Moeller.....	1926-1932

The enrollment is about thirty-eight.

## St. John's--Monroeville

This congregation originally was part of the church of Bingen, but due to the distance to the school a separate congregation was organized at Monroeville in 1849 by Rev. Husmann, who taught the children several days a week. For

many years the pastors taught school in a small log building.

In 1907 the congregation built a small frame school and called the first teacher, Mr. W. F. Toensing.

In 1914 the congregation erected a beautiful brick building with proper educational facilities for all educational needs of the congregation.

Table 21 lists those who have taught in addition to the pastors.

TABLE 21

TEACHERS OF ST. JOHN'S

W. F. Toensing....	1907-1920
F. Uffelman.....	1920-1924
Theo. Kudart.....	1924-1925
O. P. Rausch.....	1927-1937
R. M. Schumann....	Since 1937

The enrollment is forty-five to fifty.

St. John's--White Creek

The history of St. John's Congregation at White Creek parallels that of St. John's of Seymour (Sauers).

The early settlers of this community came from Hanover, Germany, and first found their way to Cincinnati. They were attracted to Indiana by the Act of April 24, 1820 which urged people to settle in this state by offering land at a low price.

By 1840 a congregation was organized, and by 1844 a tract of forty acres was purchased as a church property for the sum of \$100.

The school was organized some time before 1850. Children were at first instructed in a log cabin and then in the old church building after the present church was completed in 1862. In 1869 the present school building was erected at a cost of \$1,232.54.

In the earlier days parents were forced to pay tuition for every child to help meet teachers' salaries. In 1857 the tuition was increased from time to time. In 1879, however, it was resolved that the school should be maintained from the congregation treasury.

In the course of the century many pastors and teachers have taught in the school. Until 1856 the pastor had taken care of the school. In that year the enrollment had increased to eighty pupils. The congregation therefore resolved to call a regular teacher. Teacher Theo. Gotsch was called and served for about five years when he accepted a call as pastor to Ripley County.

TABLE 22

## TEACHERS OF ST. JOHN'S

Theo. Gotsch.....	1856-1861
Steinbach.....	1862-1867
Zinke.....	1867-1869
H. T. Bollmann.....	1869-1874
Chr. Gotsch.....	1874-1879
Latz.....	1879-1883
Weichmann.....	1880-1883
Jan Van der Au.....	1883-1888
Rassmann.....	1888-1921
Karl Lüders.....	1921-1924
Pastor taught.....	1924-1931
C. J. Nicol.....	Since 1931

The highest enrollment was 112 pupils in 1882.

The present enrollment is about fifty.

### St. James--Lafayette

In a letter dated November 5, 1850, Rev. Edo Leemhuis reported that a congregation, to be known as "St. Jakobi Gemeinde" (St. James Congregation) had been organized and that a frame church had been built and a school started. In 1855 there were eighteen and in 1856, twenty-five pupils.

Tuition was introduced at this time. Parents having three children were to pay for only two. The tuition was ten cents per week per child. One of the trustees made the first black-board. The benches, made of hard wood, were eight feet long. A map, probably the first one, was bought in 1857.

In 1858 a regular teacher was called, in the person of H. E. Albrecht. His salary was \$75 per year and on account of the low salary he was to "board round" with the members. At this time there were forty-five pupils in school. In 1860 the teacher's salary was raised to \$125.

In 1862 a new school was built at a cost of \$600.

By 1865 the enrollment was 120.

In 1866 a combination church-school was erected. The lower floor had two class-rooms.

In 1867 very little English was taught. Tuition was

raised to seventy-five cents per month. The enrollment was about 170.

In 1873 another grade was added to enable gifted children to continue.

In 1879 Wm. Gehrke was called to teach all classes. He introduced more English.

In 1880 an English Arithmetic was introduced. The innovation was first frowned upon.

In 1890 English was more favorably received. Arithmetic was taught in English and the eighth grade was added.

In 1891 new seats were bought for the school.

In 1915 a modern school with auditorium and gymnasium was erected.

In 1918 the German language was discontinued as a medium of instruction.

In 1928 a third teacher was called.

The present teachers are H. Decker, Wm. Moeller, Alfred Kirchhoff.

The enrollment is about 100.

TABLE 23

## TEACHERS OF ST. JAMES

Rev. Rupprecht.....	1857
J. Roecker.....	1857
H. Albrecht.....	1848-1860
J. Roecker.....	1860-1863
H. Albrecht.....	1863-1869
Alexander Heyer.....	1867-1879
Karl Messerli.....	1869-1879
Wm. Gehrke.....	1879-1883
John Goesswein.....	1880-1909
Carl Appe.....	1887-1888
Louis Zeile.....	1888-1890
Frank Middeldorf.....	1890
H. G. Grothman.....	1890-1903
P. G. Elbert.....	1901-1913
H. Decker.....	Since 1909
Wm. Moeller.....	Since 1913
Alfred Kirchhoff.....	Since 1932
Miss Meissner.....	1866-1867
Miss Hilde Moeller.....	1925-1926
Miss Elsie Junnert.....	1926-1927
Gertrude Schroe.....	1928-1932

## St. John's--Evanston

This school was organized about 1850 by Rev. Eppling. The pastors have taught in the school until 1935. Table 24 lists the regular teachers:

TABLE 24

## TEACHERS OF ST. JOHN'S

C. Strieter.....	1935-1936
A. Meyermann.....	1936-1937
E. Selke.....	1937-1939
A. Roth.....	Since 1939

The enrollment is about twenty-five.



## CHAPTER VI

### HISTORIES OF SCHOOLS FOUNDED BETWEEN 1851-1860

#### St. Paul's--Cross Plains

St. Paul's School at Cross Plains is one of the two schools in the state that has always been taught by pastors of the congregation.

It was established in 1851. From that time until the present the pastors have always conducted the school. The first servant of the congregation was a lay pastor, Carl Obendorf, who served 1851-1859.

Table 25 lists the other pastors who taught.

TABLE 25

#### TEACHERS OF ST. PAUL'S

William Brokhage.....	1859-1884
Carl Zollmann.....	1884-1901
C. F. G. Koch.....	1901-1913
Elmer Bliss.....	1914-1918
R. H. Schroeder.....	1918-1923
Harry Behning.....	1924-1937
O. Schlegelmilch.....	Since 1938

The first school was conducted in a little log church. About 1866 a new and larger log school was built which served until 1902. Since that time a modest frame building serves as church and school.

The enrollment is about twenty.

## St. James--Logansport

It was in the spring of 1848 that a certain Rev. Fritze, then pastor in the neighborhood of Ft. Wayne, conducted the first Lutheran service in Logansport. Through his efforts the organization of St. James Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was effected in the fall of the same year. Seven members called the Rev. Claus Stuerken, who became the first resident pastor of St. James. He was a man of great energy and executive ability. He at once raised a building fund. In the spring of 1851 a lot was purchased for the purpose of building a church and school. A building was erected at a cost of \$180. It was a plain frame house, the first floor serving as a school-room and pastor's and teacher's dwelling, and the second floor as an auditorium for church services. For the first years the pastor taught the school. The first regular teacher was Bruno Barthel, who was called in 1857. From this time the number of pupils continually increased so that beginning in 1864 two teachers were regularly employed in the school.

For the next few years none of the teachers remained longer than three and a half years. In 1869 the congregation called Mr. F. W. Moesta. He served for forty-five years, taking an active part not only in the education and training of the young, but also in the upbuilding of the congregation

as a whole. He was a noted musician in his day, composing church music which was extensively used for many years.

In 1888 the congregation resolved to erect a new school building, at a cost of \$10,000.

In 1889 the school had its largest enrollment, 190 pupils attending in that year.

TABLE 26

## TEACHERS OF ST. JAMES

Bruno Barthel.....	1857-1860
E. Schriever.....	1860-1863
F. Schachemacher.....	1863-1864
J. Roecker.....	1865-1868
L. List.....	1866-1868
W. Kuechlin.....	1867-1870
X. Diessner.....	1868-1869
F. W. Moesta.....	1869-1914
O. Grote.....	1871-1875
E. Lange.....	1879-1884
F. A. Klein.....	1884-1887
H. W. Englebrecht.....	1888-1905
Paul Luecke.....	1906-1908
A. H. Fischer.....	1909-1921
A. Koenig.....	1914-1918
H. E. Peipkorn.....	1921-
F. Neusiis.....	Since 1928
Miss Anna Hope.....	4 years
Miss Ella Engelbrecht.....	1 year
Miss Dora Hoppe.....	1 year
Miss Marie Wolbrecht.....	3 years
Miss Clara Ziegler.....	2 years
Miss Lydia Eickhoff.....	

The enrollment is about thirty.

## St. John's--Five Points

St. John's Congregation was organized in 1852 when thirty-eight German farmers of Marion and Franklin townships

in Marion County met to organize a Lutheran congregation. The Rev. E. A. Schuerman was the first regular pastor. From the beginning the congregation has maintained a school. In 1882 the old log school house was supplanted by a public schoolhouse purchased for a sum of \$100.

The school was conducted by the pastors until 1913, at which time the congregation called its first regular teacher, H. J. Foelber. By 1921 the enrollment of the school had grown so large that a new, modern brick school house was built at a cost of \$40,000. Two teachers were employed to teach in the school.

#### TABLE 27

##### TEACHERS OF ST. JOHN'S

Theo. Wukasch  
 Theo. Ries  
 Nicol  
 V. Schachtsiek

Theo. Wukasch and V. Schachtsiek are the present teachers.

The school has an enrollment of about seventy-five pupils.

#### Trinity--Evansville (Darmstadt)

Trinity Congregation was organized in 1847, but the school was not opened until 1853 by Pastor E. A. Weyel. In 1857 the first regular teacher was called in the person of

Mr. Chr. Matthes, who had come to America from Germany in 1853, and after attending the College at Ft. Wayne from 1856-1857, accepted a call to Darmstadt the following year. He died in 1859. The next teacher was J. P. Emrich who taught until 1863. The school had an enrollment of about seventy pupils. In 1865 J. J. Brust was called and at this time the school had an enrollment of nearly a hundred pupils.

For many years different teachers and pastors taught for various lengths of terms. It is just within the last years that regular teachers have again been engaged, and plans have been made for a new modern school building.

TABLE 28

## TEACHERS OF TRINITY

Chr. Matthes.....	1857-1859
J. P. Emrich.....	1859-1863
J. J. Brust.....	1865
F. Meier.....	
Wm. Schmitt.....	1874-1880
John Beyer.....	
Oscar Gotsch.....	
Mr. Handrich.....	1899-1905
Mr. Hofman.....	1905-1906
Mr. Bertram.....	1906-1911
Mr. Twietmeyer.....	1906-1911
E. H. Meissner.....	1938-1940
Martin Mack.....	Since 1940

The enrollment is about thirty-five.

## St. Paul's--Decatur (Preble)

This school was founded in 1855 as a branch of Zion's School at Friedheim. For twenty-two years the teacher

of Friedheim, K. Kirsch, taught at this branch school on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The congregation was organized as self-sustaining in 1873.

From 1877 until 1894, when the first regular teacher was called, the pastors of the congregation taught.

TABLE 29

## TEACHERS OF ST. PAUL'S

Herm. Wellensiek.....	1894-1900
Oscar Damkoehler.....	1900-1906
J. F. Briel.....	1907-1910
W. F. Goede.....	1910-1919
Rudolph Stolp.....	Since 1920

The enrollment is about sixty.

## St. Peter's--Ft. Wayne

St. Peter's Church is a rural congregation which was branched off from St. Paul's at Ft. Wayne in 1855.

The congregation supports two one-room schools in order to make it easier for the children to attend.

TABLE 30

## TEACHERS OF ST. PETER'S

H. Brackesuehler
J. Haffner
P. Siegler
R. Lueders
G. Hofius
F. Wolf

The present teachers are Carl H. Schlund and A. C. Koldeway. The enrollment is sixty-five.

## St. Paul's--Wegan

St. Paul's of Wegan is another of those congregations which owes its truly Lutheran stamp to that faithful veteran, Rev. J. G. Sauer.

One of the first steps taken at the organization of the congregation in 1856 was to purchase a forty acre tract of ground on the Vallonia-Tampico Road. A church building was erected at a cost of \$700 which also served as a school. The first pastor was Rev. E. Schuermann who served the congregation as pastor and teacher for eight years.

The first regular teacher was called in 1870.

In 1876 the membership of the congregation was greatly reduced because many members who lived a great distance from the church established another church more conveniently located. For this reason the congregation was forced to release its teacher. The school, however, was continued under the instruction of the pastor.

In 1898 a new school and a new church building were erected on a six acre-site in a community known as Wegan. The original forty acres with the exception of a three acre cemetery were disposed of.

In 1901 the congregation considered itself financially able to support both a pastor and teacher and applied for a candidate from Addison Normal School.

TABLE 31

## TEACHERS OF ST. PAUL'S

John Mohr.....	1870-1871
W. Wiegrefe.....	1871-1876
John Troester.....	1901-1903
W. O. Leitz.....	1904-1905
O. Mertz.....	1905-1911
Geo. Keller.....	1912-1915
H. E. Bentrup.....	1915-1916
Louis Pollert.....	1916-1924
W. Brenner.....	1926-1929
A. Schumann.....	1929-1937
Leonard Weber.....	Since 1937

The school is organized on the seven year plan, and the enrollment is about 40 pupils.

## St. John's--Lanesville

The origin of St. John's Congregation dates back to before 1846 when a number of German Lutherans from the province of Nassau, Germany, settled in Franklin Township, Harrison County. They organized a congregation in 1846, but the first pastors were not truly Lutheran. The school was begun about 1856.

Until 1886 the school was conducted by the pastors of the congregation.

The present school house was erected in 1880.

TABLE 32

## TEACHERS OF ST. JOHN'S

J. Prella.....	1886-1914
Clara Schleicher.....	1914-1919
Anna Voelker.....	1919-1921
Wm. V. Dissen.....	1921-1930
R. Merkle.....	Since 1930



The enrollment is about forty.

### St. John's--Laporte

St. John's Lutheran School at Laporte was organized in 1857 when the first pastor, Rev. F. Tramm, began teaching four pupils in his home. The number of pupils soon rose to twenty, and in the following year school was conducted in the church.

The first teacher was called in 1863 in the person of J. P. Emrich. When a new church was built, the old church building was remodeled for school purposes only. Mr. Emrich remained until 1866. During the following year the school was served by K. Backhaus and E. Bruechner.

In 1867 Mr. J. Siegert was called as teacher. He served the congregation for fifty-five years. Soon after Mr. Siegert was called, the enrollment rose to 150 pupils. One man could not successfully teach so many pupils, nor could the small school building accomodate them. The congregation, therefore, called a second teacher and built a new school. At this time the tuition was fifty cents per child per month. The school continued to grow compelling the congregation to call a third teacher in 1870, and the fourth in 1890. In 1893 a new school was built at a cost of \$10,600. In 1905 the eighth grade was added. In 1916 the fifth teacher was called and in 1921 the sixth. In the latter year the

school had an enrollment of 316 pupils. Since 1930 the school is served by five teachers. The present enrollment is about 180 pupils.

TABLE 33

## TEACHERS OF ST. JOHN'S

J. P. Emrich.....	1863-1866
J. Siegert.....	1867-1922
H. Hieronymus.....	1868-1869
C. Schmalzriedt.....	1869
E. Fickweiler.....	1871-1899
Wm. Rickmeyer.....	1879-1888
L. Wuellner.....	1888-1910
Chas. H. Meier.....	1885-1904
G. Burger.....	1924-1927
O. Brauer.....	
A. Drewer.....	
H. Garbisch.....	
C. Kambeiss.....	
L. Paul.....	
W. Bek.....	

The present faculty is E. H. Munzel, J. H. Meyer, T. M. Senne, E. P. Rosenau, and E. H. Krentz.

## St. Peter's--Columbus

St. Peter's was organized in 1858. The charter members purchased a lot on Fifth (Harrison) and Sycamore Streets and erected a frame building which served as a church and later as a school house until 1863.

By 1863 the little wood building was too small to hold the congregation, and it was moved back and used exclusively as a school-room. Until 1874 the minister taught school four days a week, but that year, because of increased

membership, a teacher, Robert Becker, was called. He served only a short term. His successor was H. T. Bollmann, who served until 1882.

In 1873 an acre of ground four and one-half miles west of the city was donated by a member and a branch school was established. Table 34 shows the men who served at this school.

TABLE 34

TEACHERS OF ST. PETER'S (BRANCH)

Adelbert Anelt.....	1874-1877
Hy. Engelbrecht.....	1877-1888
Fred Kastenhuber.....	1888-1900
Theo. Trautman.....	1900-1902
J. G. Roecker.....	1902-1908
M. Konzelmann.....	1908-1912
Theo. Trautman.....	1912-1913

The enrollment of this school dropped to seven pupils in 1914, at which time it was closed and the children entered the city school.

In 1941 a beautiful new school building was erected.

TABLE 35

TEACHERS OF ST. PETER'S

R. Becker.....	1874-1875
H. T. Bollman.....	1875-1882
Ch. Gotsch.....	1883-1906
T. J. Koch.....	Since 1906
R. Denninger.....	Since 1912
G. Bloomberg.....	Since 1940

Assistants

Mary Kollmeyer.....	1926
Ella Boese.....	1927-1940
Edith Booster.....	Since 1940

The school has an enrollment of about 150 pupils.

The present faculty is T. J. Koch, R. Denninger, G. Bloomberg, and Edith Booster.

#### Immanuel--Terre Haute

In 1846 A. H. Lueken, a German Lutheran teacher, arrived in Terre Haute and with him twenty-two persons most of them young people from East Frisia, Germany. Mr. Luken conducted church services for these people, but it was not until 1858 that a congregation was organized. Its first pastor was Rev. H. Rinker, who taught school in the church basement, assisted by his daughter and Mr. Lueken,

The first regularly called teacher was F. Fathauer who served from 1859-1861. The school was closed from 1918-1921.

TABLE 36

#### TEACHERS OF IMMANUEL

Rev. Rinker.....	1861-1864
A. H. Lueken.....	1864-1869
C. Beutenmueller.....	1865-1867
Rev. O. Schmidt.....	1869-1873
A. Krueger.....	1874-1875
M. Grosse.....	1876-1883
J. Wisbeck.....	1883-1890
D. Meibohm.....	1890-1892
J. Trapp.....	1892-1895
F. Rechlin.....	1895-1918
M. P. Braunschweiger.....	Since 1921

The enrollment is about forty.

## St. John's School--Vincennes

Although St. John's Church had its beginnings in 1849 as a Protestant Congregation, it was not organized until 1859 when Reverend Peter Seuel became the first pastor. True to Lutheran principles and ideals, a Christian day-school was instituted which the pastor conducted three days a week until 1866. In this year a two story brick school was built. It had two classrooms on the first floor, and on the second floor the living quarters for J. D. F. Meier, the first regular teacher of the congregation.

TABLE 37

## TEACHERS OF ST. JOHN'S

J. D. F. Meier.....	1866-1873
J. Mueller.....	1873-1881
G. Schumacher.....	1881-1890
F. Richert.....	1891-1892
A. Fathauer.....	1893-1916
Leo Sippel.....	1904-1908
F. W. Meyer.....	1916-1921
H. Huntzinger.....	1922
G. Schreiner.....	1922-1923
W. Schmidt.....	1923-1927
E. W. Domroese.....	Since 1927
Sophie Voelmer.....	1883
Miss Ditzer.....	1883
Miss Beck.....	1884
M. Steffen.....	(1885-1889)(1893-1903)(1918-1923)
Marie Reimer.....	1889-1893
Bertha Fathauer.....	1910-1916
Selma Clausen.....	1917-1918
Anna Hoartje.....	1923
Gertrude Hallerberg.....	1923-1924
Esther Manteuffel.....	1926-1927
Lydia Martin.....	1926-1927
Helen Weber.....	Since 1927

In 1913 a new school was erected at cost of appropriation \$12,000.

The present teachers are E. W. Domroese and Helen Weber.

The enrollment is about sixty.

#### St. John's--Kendallville

The school was opened by 1860 by Rev. Lehner who taught school three days a week, although he lived near Avilla. In 1861 it was decided to procure a teacher from the teacher's seminary then located at Ft. Wayne. A student, E. Knorr, taught from 1861-1862 to be followed by B. Gotsch and Mr. Ohlendorf. In 1863 the first called teacher served the congregation. This was J. Faitz who served until 1868. From 1875-1878 the congregation was in dire financial straits, being hardly able to pay a teacher's salary. However, the members felt that without a school the congregation could not grow. Finally in 1878 the congregation was obliged to release the teacher until in 1880 the members again believed they could support one. In 1885 the school was renovated and enlarged. In 1891 another addition was made to the school building, and a second class was installed.

Since 1916 all religious instruction has been in the English language.

The large new school building with an assembly room

on the second floor and equipped with all modern improvements was erected in 1913.

TABLE 38  
TEACHERS OF ST. JOHN'S

Student E. Knorr.....	1861-1862
B. Gotsch.....	1862-1863
Ohlendorf.....	1862-1863
J. Faitz.....	1863-1868
E. Selle.....	1868-1869
A. C. Wichman.....	1871
W. Von Renner.....	1871-1874
Paul Riess.....	1875-1878
C. F. Gose.....	1880-1885
H. W. Krenning.....	1885-1890
E. H. Engelbrecht.....	1891-1901
J. H. W. Piel.....	1901-1918
B. J. Seitz.....	1918-1919
W. Meier.....	1919-1922
L. A. Harms.....	1922-1929
A. M. Fenker.....	1929-1932
J. Ehlers.....	Since 1932

Assistants

Minnie Brueggemann.....	1891-1906
Hilda Lohman.....	1907-1908
Meta Anmann.....	1908-1916
E. Langrehr.....	1916-1919
Johanna Brese.....	1927-1930
R. Fiehler.....	
Esther Hartman.....	-Present
A. Witt.....	-Present
Louella Vathauer.....	
John Wiegand.....	

The teachers are J. Ehlers, Louella Vathauer, and

John Wiegand.

The enrollment is approximately 100.

## St. John's--Peru

Church services were held here as early as 1848, but the congregation was not organized until 1859. School was first held in a small frame building on Second Street in 1860. No record is to be found of its first teacher. The first record begins in 1865 when a Mr. Kohrs was called. He served until 1872.

In 1875 the old church building was rebuilt into a two-room school. At this time the enrollment was about sixty pupils.

TABLE 39

## TEACHERS OF ST. JOHN'S

Mr. Kohrs.....	1865-1872
Spangenberg.....	1872-1874
Heinric.....	1875
Knack.....	1876-1877
Beyer.....	1879-1884
Fennssner.....	1885-1887
Mueller.....	1888
Burkhardt.....	1888-1893
Hacker.....	1893-1914
Miss Burkhardt.....	1891-1895
Miss Meyer.....	1896-1907
Miss Umbach.....	1907-1909
Mrs. Kuch.....	1909-1912
Miss Scheips.....	1912-1917
Mr. Hass.....	1914-1915
Mr. Ritzmann.....	1915-1918
Miss Krauskopf.....	1917-1918
Miss Unger.....	1918-1919
Mr. Briel.....	1918-1922
Miss Krieg.....	1919-1922
Miss Jennert.....	1922-1923
Miss Lutz.....	1922-1923
Miss Moeller.....	1923-1925
Miss Kesslering.....	1925-1928
Mr. Boeker.....	1928-1929



Besides the pastors, who at times did the entire work of teaching or assisted temporarily to maintain the school, the teachers and assistants listed in Table 39 taught during its existence.

The present teachers are Mr. Seibel and Mr. Bertram.

The enrollment is about seventy.

#### St. James--Reynolds

A Christian Day School was established by the congregation at its organization about 1860. The first teachers of the school were the pastors of the congregation.

The school was closed in 1937 because most of the members of the congregation live in the rural area of Reynolds.

TABLE 40

#### TEACHERS OF ST. JAMES

Mr. Mittledorf.....	1891-1893
Mr. Palmer.....	1891-1893
A. L. Sieving.....	1900-1905
E. H. Munzel.....	1905-1918
S. J. Roth.....	1918-1923
D. C. Harnagel.....	1924-1927
H. W. Heller.....	1927-1937

## CHAPTER VII

### HISTORIES OF SCHOOLS FOUNDED BETWEEN 1861-1875

#### St. John's--Aurora

St. John's was organized in 1861 by Pastor Hardtke.

The present faculty is R. W. Hinze who has taught at this school since 1918 and Florence Huxsoll.

The enrollment is about eighty.

#### Suburban--Bethlehem--Ft. Wayne

This is one of the two Lutheran schools in Indiana in which the pastor still teaches school. Although the congregation was not organized until 1897, branching off from Immanuel of Ft. Wayne, a school had been conducted here by St. Paul's Congregation since 1863. From that time until 1897 the school was conducted by the teachers listed in Table 41.

TABLE 41

#### TEACHERS OF SUBURBAN BETHLEHEM

D. Lindemann.....	1863-1868
Peter Meyn.....	
Mr. Jahn.....	
A. Ahnelt.....	
Student Heerbooth..	1886
Herm. Malich.....	1887

The last named taught alternately at this school one week, then on the Colwater Road School a week, during the

school year.

Since 1897 the school has been conducted by the pastors of the congregation.

TABLE 41b

PASTOR-TEACHERS AT SUBURBAN BETHLEHEM

Rev. H. Jaus.....	1897-1904
Rev. H. B. Wurthmann.....	1905-1911
Rev. Wm. Schust.....	1912-1927
Rev. Alfred Boester.....	Since 1927

The school has eight grades and an enrollment of about fifteen children.

Emmanuel--Seymour

The members of Emmanuel Congregation originally were members of St. John's Congregation at Sauers, but because of the distance they organized their own congregation in 1857. The first pastors were not members of the Missouri Synod and therefore were not interested in a school. Although Rev. W. Baumeister, who was called in 1864 was not a member of the Missouri Synod he, nevertheless, organized a school. The first classes were conducted in the former parsonage of the congregation. In 1867 A. Schaecher became teacher. He was engaged both by the congregation and by the public school. He received a salary of \$300 per year, \$50 per year for organist's duties, free dwelling and later \$2.00 per year per child attending school.

In 1870 he was also called as pastor of the congregation, having received private instruction from a neighboring pastor.

In 1872 a new church was erected and the old church was remodeled for school purposes.

After Pastor Schaecher was called to another field, Rev. H. Kuehn served also as teacher. During the latter's pastorate a new school was erected at a cost of \$1,300. After Pastor Kuehn left, Rev. H. Frey served the congregation. During his time an important change took place in the school. Until this time the children had attended the parochial school in the morning and the public school in the afternoon. Now the children were taught in the school of the congregation all day. The first regular teacher was Mr. W. Gotsch. He was followed by Mr. Bruckman. Since 1914 the school has been under the leadership of Mr. E. Ude.

The enrollment is about 35.

#### Emanuel--New Haven

In 1858 a congregation was organized among the Germans who had settled in Marion Township, Allen County. This congregation was originally a member of the Ohio Synod but it withdrew from this body, giving as its reason that it was not satisfied with the instruction of the children.

Already in 1863 the congregation made inquiries about

securing a school teacher but was not successful until 1866, when Peter Main (or Mayn) accepted a call of the congregation. His salary was set at \$250, per year plus free dwelling and wood. School began August 6, 1866. Mr. Main taught at Gar Creek, a neighboring parish on Monday and Tuesday and at New Haven Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Mr. Main remained but one year and from 1869-1871 the pastor, Rev. Joseph Lehner, taught. In 1871 Mr. Carl Jahn began his duties and taught until 1877. This was the last called teacher the congregation had until 1912. The pastors, Rev. Franz Kleist (1880-1907) and Rev. Herman Kohlmeier assumed charge of the school besides their regular ministerial duties. They taught only three of four days a week, although Rev. Kohlmeier began teaching five days a week. In 1912 the congregation was successful in obtaining a called teacher in the person of Mr. K. L. Bode. He taught until 1917. In 1915 the old school, which had served first as a church for twenty-four years and then as a school for thirty-two years was replaced with a splendid two room building of pressed brick construction. The cost of the building and equipment was \$9,655.49, not including labor, such as digging the basement.

When Teacher Bode left in 1917, Mr. Carl Michel accepted a call and remained until 1920.

He was followed by Paul F. Buuck. Under his guidance

the school has made an enviable record.

In 1920 the school was divided into two rooms to accomodate the steadily growing number of pupils.

In 1921 the eighth grade was added to the course. The children were at that time required to learn the Catechism in two languages, English and German. Since 1932 religious instruction has been given only in English.

The school reached the peak of its enrollment in 1931 with 131 pupils.

In addition to the teachers mentioned above the following have served the school: Miss Leona Moeller, Miss Clara Meitzel, Herbert F. Koehn, and Walter C. Muehl.

Since the latter's installation the congregation for the first time in its history has two regular called teachers, Paul F. Buuck and Walter C. Muehl.

The present enrollment is about 100.

#### Immanuel--Ft. Wayne

In 1867 the growth of Ft. Wayne made it advisable to provide a separate church home for the Lutherans living in the west end of the city. Accordingly Immanuel was organized as the first daughter congregation of St. Paul's. At first school was conducted for only the lower and intermediate grades, but the enrollment grew rapidly and the upper grades were added. In 1869 the school had an enrollment of 400

children.

TABLE 42

## TEACHERS OF IMMANUEL

D. Lindemann.....	1867
G. Grimm.....	1867
Cl. Haentzschel.....	1871
D. Fechtman.....	1872-1882
A. Hoppe.....	1874
D. Rescher.....	1875
G. Kampe.....	1878
Geo. Hormel.....	1884
H. Rolf.....	
H. Konow.....	1893-1901
Theo. Grahl.....	
H. G. Nuoffer.....	1912

O. Spurgat and Miss E. Grotelueschen are the present teachers.

The school has an enrollment of forty.

## Trinity--Crown Point

The beginning of Trinity Lutheran Congregation dates back to the year 1861, when church services were conducted by a Rev. Polack of Crete, Illinois. The congregation was not organized, however, until 1868. In the following year a building was erected to serve for church and school purposes. This building still serves as a school. The first regular teacher was A. Fathauer who served from 1888-1890.

Other teachers are included in Table 43.

The present teachers are Wm. Heidbreder and Violet Kruger.

TABLE 43

## TEACHERS OF TRINITY

W. F. Willert.....	1893-1900
Carl Strieter.....	1901-1904
Wm. Heidbreder.....	Since 1905
Miss Bauer.....	1926
Violet Kruger.....	Since 1927

The enrollment is about eighty.

## n St. Peter's--Purcell

St. Peter's Lutheran School was founded in 1869 two months after the church was organized. For the first thirty-five years of its existence the school was conducted by the pastors, the first of which was G. Mohr. The first regular teacher was F. Starke who was called in 1904.

The present main part of the school house was built in 1887 for \$260.

TABLE 44

## TEACHERS OF ST. PETER'S

F. Starke.....	1904-1906
F. Hoffmeier.....	1906-1916
L. Frese.....	1916-1917
W. Schweder.....	1918-1919
P. G. Kutscher.....	1920-1927
L. Levenhagen.....	1927-1937
Lela Meyer.....	1937
A. A. Buchhorn.....	Since 1937

The school has never had more than one teacher at one time.

The enrollment is about sixty.



## St. Peter's--North Judson

St. Peter's Congregation was organized in 1872. From 1873-1912 the pastors of the congregation served as teachers in the school which was conducted in the church building until 1893 when a school was erected. In 1912 when a new church was built, the old church was remodeled as a school. In 1936 a new school was built.

TABLE 45

## TEACHERS OF ST. PETER'S

W. E. Beinke.....	1912-1914
Theo. Schmidt.....	1914-1915
L. Radtke.....	1915-1916
W. Uffelmann.....	1916-1928
C. M. Schmidt.....	1928
Victor Bratt.....	1930-1937
Carl Strieter.....	1937-1940
A. Prochnow.....	Since 1940

The enrollment is about thirty-five.

## Immanuel--Seymour

When the little village of Seymour began to grow during the latter sixties, several families from neighboring Lutheran Congregations moved to town.

In 1870 they organized a church although they were not financially able to support a pastor alone. Arrangements were therefore made with the Lutheran Congregation at Waymansville jointly to call a pastor. This arrangement was continued for two years, when the congregation at Seymour

considered itself financially able to support its own pastor. In response to their appeal to the Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, Candidate Henry Fischer was sent to Seymour in 1873. He immediately began to look after the spiritual welfare of the youth by founding a Christian Day School and serving as its first instructor.

In 1874 the congregation erected a spacious school building of brick on a lot adjoining the church.

In 1882 Mr. C. H. W. Wagner was installed as the first school teacher. He remained for a little more than two years. Candidate G. H. W. Kastrup was called in 1884. The rapid growth of the school made it necessary to organize a second class, which was conducted by the pastor of the congregation, Rev. Ph. Schmidt, until 1889.

In 1889 the old church, which had been supplanted by a new building was arranged for school purposes since the old building was no longer adequate for the ever increasing number of pupils.

In 1895 there were 166 children enrolled. In 1896 a third teacher was called.

The school continued to grow and the congregation in 1900 decided to erect a new school-building with four classrooms in the rear of the church at a cost of \$8,000.

By 1916 the attendance again increased to such

proportions that still another teacher was called.

TABLE 46

## TEACHERS OF IMMANUEL

C. H. M. Wagner.....	1882-1884
G. H. W. Kastrup.....	1884-1893
Chr. Seidel.....	1894-1901
Albert Wilde.....	1896-1920
A. Paar.....	1901-1904
H. F. Lange.....	Since 1904
Albert Falke.....	1909-1911
George Twietmeyer.....	1912-1925
M. F. Walkenhorst.....	1916-1919
W. F. Preuss.....	Since 1920
John Toenjes.....	Since 1922
Robt. Demske.....	Since 1940
Miss Grethe Brumow.....	1889-1896
Miss Emma Schmidt.....	1898-1907
Martha Freudenhausen.....	1925
Miss Foerster.....	
Miss C. Bade.....	
Miss Ruth Pusch.....	
Miss Esther Hartman.....	Since 1938

In 1940 the fifth teacher was added to the staff.

The enrollment is about 195.

## Trinity--Indianapolis

Trinity School was organized as a branch school of St. Paul's of Indianapolis in 1874. The people living north of the railroad tracks did not wish their children to be subjected to this danger, and so Trinity School came into existence. St. Paul's supported two teachers A. Krome and H. Kors in this school for several years until Trinity Church was organized late in 1875.

The first school was on East Market Street near Pine. It served until 1915 when the present school was erected at a cost of \$42,000.

The children of the Lutheran Orphan's Home of Indianapolis attend this school and comprise about fifty per cent of the enrollment.

TABLE 47

## TEACHERS OF TRINITY

A. Krome  
H. Kors  
J. Siesenop  
A. Hoffmann  
H. Krueger  
H. Dornseif  
A. A. Reiss  
P. G. Elbert  
E. L. Kirchhoff  
Lydia Eickhoff

The present teachers are P. G. Elbert and E. L. Kirchhoff.

The enrollment is about 60.

## Trinity--Vallonia

The school was organized in 1874 by Rev. Theo. Hahn. The school was first conducted in the parsonage, then in the church building, and finally in the present school-building.

L. W. Kaemming is the present teacher.

The enrollment is about thirty-five.

## TABLE 48

## TEACHERS OF TRINITY

W. F. Pott  
Karl Benz  
H. Natemeier  
A. J. Hischke  
L. W. Kaemning

Miss Schleicher  
Miss Mantel

## Trinity--Elkhart

Trinity congregation was founded in 1872, being originally a member of "General Synod." It was not until Rev. H. Diemer became the pastor in 1874 that it became a member of the Missouri Synod. It was at this time that a school was begun which was taught by the pastor. The first regular teacher was called in 1894.

The history of the congregation does not disclose where classes were conducted, but evidently a school was built, for in 1913 a new school was constructed at a cost of \$8,645.

In 1918 the city school board asked the congregation to be permitted to rent its building because of over-crowded conditions of public schools. For two years the city had the use of Trinity School.

The present teacher, G. Woldt, has served since 1936.

During the time the schools were without regular teachers the pastors usually served in the school.

TABLE 49

## TEACHERS OF TRINITY

Frank Stoll.....	1894-1895
C. F. Liebe.....	1895-1900
R. J. Geisemann....	1903-1904
Vollrath.....	1906-1911
Koenig.....	1911-1914
S. J. Roth.....	1923-1927

## Assistants

Keller  
 Korsmeyer  
 Ahrens  
 Wiedmann  
 Miss Wagner  
     Benninghoff  
 Mrs. Wegal

The enrollment is about 40.

## Trinity--Hobart

Trinity Congregation was organized about 1870, but a school was not begun until 1875.

TABLE 50

## TEACHERS OF TRINITY

Mr. Weiling.....	1875
Mr. Duedemeyer.....	1897
Mr. Wilde.....	
Mr. Wolkenhauer....	1905-1914
Mr. Wrable.....	1911

O. H. Berlin has served the school since 1926. He has been assisted by M. F. Gutzler since 1933.

The enrollment is about eighty-five.

## CHAPTER VIII

### HISTORIES OF SCHOOLS FOUNDED BETWEEN 1876-1900

#### St. Paul's--Jonesville

St. Paul's Church has fostered a Christian Day School since its organization in 1877 when it branched off from St. John's Church at White Creek. Until 1907, for a period of thirty years, the pastors themselves taught school, besides performing the other duties of their office. The pastors during this time were Rev. R. Eirich, G. Eyler, F. J. Kaiser.

The first regular called teacher took charge of the school in 1907.

TABLE 51

#### TEACHERS OF ST. PAUL'S

J. C. Bunsold.....	1907-1912
W. C. Grosse.....	1912-1918
M. Burroughs.....	1918-1924
Wm. Heuser.....	1925-1926
A. Weber.....	1926-1929
W. Brenner.....	Since 1929

The enrollment is from thirty to fifty-five.

#### St. Paul's--New Haven

St. Paul's School was organized in 1881 by Pastor H. Schroeder. From this time until 1914 the school was conducted by the pastors of the congregation.

In 1914 the first teacher was called.

TABLE 52

## TEACHERS OF ST. PAUL'S

H. J. Foelber.....	1914-1919
Louis Stein.....	1919-1935
A. F. Kirstein.....	Since 1935

## Zion's School--Ft. Wayne

In the fall of 1882 St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Ft. Wayne was forced because of increased enrollment to enlarge its school faculties. Because about eighty families of the congregation lived south of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the congregation purchased eight lots on East Creighton Avenue and Force Street (now Weisser Park Avenue). Here a brick building, adequate for two class-rooms on the ground floor and a temporary church auditorium on the second floor was erected. This building was finished in 1883 and Teacher Karl Seibel of St. Paul's Congregation was appointed to take charge of the school. A second teacher was also installed in the person of G. Strassen.

The congregation grew to such proportions that by the end of the year 1884 it was found necessary to call a third teacher, Rev. Zagel, to teach in another school building erected in that year.

In 1889, 260 school children were enrolled. In 1894 a fourth teacher was added to the faculty.



In 1904 all class rooms were overcrowded, one having 117 pupils. An addition with two extra class rooms was built, and a fifth teacher was called.

In 1916 the congregation called the sixth teacher.

In 1917 the eighth grade was added to school.

In 1925 the seventh teacher was called.

In this year a portable building for a branch parish school was bought and placed on Alexander Avenue.

In 1926 a moving picture machine for visual education was installed in school.

TABLE 53

## TEACHERS OF ZION'S

Karl Seibel.....	1883-1886
G. Strassen.....	1883-1886
Rev. Zagel.....	1884-1893
M. Gerke.....	1886-1887 (resigned)
G. Hildebrandt.....	1886
F. A. Klein.....	1887-1918
J. Mangelsdorf.....	1887-1894
J. Rass.....	1893-1894
Miss Clara Reese.....	1894
W. A. G. Wolf.....	1894-1939
Wm. F. Bennhoff.....	Since 1895
Wm. Hahn.....	1898-1911
O. M. E. Heintz.....	Since 1904
Paul A. Schuelke.....	Since 1911
Miss Martha Luede.....	1916
H. Foelber.....	1919-1923
Carl Michel.....	1921-1925
Miss Louella Feiertag....	1923-1924
Miss Truelsch.....	1924
Gust Stephani.....	Since 1924
Sam Schroeder.....	1925-1928
Geo. Twietmeyer.....	Since 1925
Geo. Schmidt.....	1925 (Branch School)
Rev. Schust.....	1928-1929
Herman Zwintscher.....	Since 1929
G. G. Arkebauer.....	Since 1935

The following comprise the faculty of Zion's School:

O. M. Heintz, Paul A. Schuelke, Geo. Twietmeyer, Herman Zwintscher, and G. G. Arkebauer.

The enrollment is about 260.

#### St. Paul's--Hammond

The first Lutheran services were conducted in Hammond in 1878 by Rev. H. Wunderlich of Tolleston.

St. Paul's Congregation was organized in 1882 and served by Rev. Wunderlich for three years. In this year Rev. G. F. Luebker was called, and he organized a school attended by twenty-three children, soon after his arrival. In 1886 the first school was built at a cost of \$380. As the enrollment increased, Miss Magdalena Dunsing assisted the pastor in teaching. The first regular called teacher, Mr. H. Maschoff, was called in 1889.

In 1890 the second church edifice was erected, which served as both church and school. In 1892 the second teacher was called.

Increased enrollment made it necessary to provide more adequately for the school. A modern building was erected at a cost of \$13,000 in 1898.

In 1920 it was resolved to relocate the school because in the course of time it had become surrounded by commercial buildings, and the din of downtown traffic made teaching

increasingly difficult. A new school was finished by 1921 at a cost of \$150,000.

TABLE 54

## TEACHERS OF ST. PAUL'S

H. Maschoff.....	1889-1892
Wm. Benhoff.....	1892-1895
A. F. W. Fedder.....	1892-1904
John Merkling.....	1895-1905
Theo. Militzer.....	1898
C. Heinitz.....	-1904
Samuel Goehringer....	1904-1911
C. W. Linsenmann.....	1904-1920
H. Werth.....	1906-1911
H. E. Schroer.....	1911
H. C. Meier.....	1911-1927
J. A. List.....	1921
H. H. Beiderwieden....	Since 1924
K. W. Mueller.....	Since 1927
E. Unrath.....	Since 1940
W. Beckmann.....	Since 1938

The enrollment is about 150.

## St. Peter's--Indianapolis

St. Peter's was begun as a branch school of Trinity in 1886 in the eastern part of the city on Twelfth and N. Jefferson. The congregation was not organized until 1896.

TABLE 55

## TEACHERS OF ST. PETER'S

Rev. C. Schleicher  
 Rev. J. H. Kleinmann  
 Rev. C. W. Giese  
 Mr. Kluge  
 Mr. Abel  
 Mr. Keul  
 Miss Mews  
 Miss Wenzel  
 Miss Voelker

The present teachers are E. H. Yunghans and C. O. Keller.

The enrollment is about sixty.

#### St. John's--Gary

When St. John's Congregation of Tolleston was founded in 1882 by Rev. Wunderlich, he immediately attempted to establish a school but was informed that he would not be successful. He did not feel discouraged, however, but continued in his attempt. His early death in 1886 seemed to mean the death knell of the school. When his successor, Rev. Rump, came to Gary in 1887, he immediately organized a school. He succeeded in having the church building altered into a school, and himself taught for four years. In 1891 the first teacher, J. Dunkel, was called at a salary of \$400 and free residence. He served the congregation for thirteen years when he was forced to resign because of illness. Since 1904 Theo. M. Kosche has served the school as one of the teachers.

In 1906 the United States Steel Company located its big works in Gary, and in 1910 Tolleston was annexed by the city of Gary.

The large influx of foreigners brought a large enrollment to the school. At one time there were 194, of which number fully fifty per cent were foreigners.

TABLE 56

## TEACHERS OF ST. JOHN'S

J. Dunkel.....	1891-1904
Theo. Kosche.....	Since 1904
A. Obermann.....	
P. Lange.....	
C. Wolter.....	Since 1928
B. Weyhe.....	
Thekla Noll.....	
Ida Rump.....	

The present teachers are Theo. Kosche, C. Wolter, and Ida Rump.

## St. Paul's--Evansville

St. Paul's Congregation is a daughter of Trinity Church of Evansville and was organized in 1887.

In 1889 it was resolved to build a school with Rev. E. W. Heinicke serving as teacher.

Two years later the first parochial teacher, Mr. F. Schildmeier, was installed. He resigned in the following year, however. This again left a vacancy, and the pastor was obliged to teach school until 1893 when Mr. E. R. Krohn was called.

By 1904 the school had grown to such an extent that an addition was necessary, and a second teacher was engaged. Miss Katherine Becker was appointed.

This year marks the introduction of the first English Textbook, "Barnes Primary History of the United States."

When in 1907 the cornerstone of a new church building was laid the contents included among other things a Bible, Hymnal, Catechism, Bible stories, German Readers one to three, primer, German grammar--one to four, English book--primer, language lesson--one to three, standard arithmetic--one to six, first lessons in numbers.

In 1913 all classes were graded parallel with the public schools. In 1915 the eighth grade was added and English religious instruction was introduced. Since 1918 all instruction has been conducted in the English language.

TABLE 57

## TEACHERS OF ST. PAUL'S

F. Schildmeier.....	1891-1892
E. R. Krohn.....	1893-1917
L. A. Freese.....	1917-1919
Ed. Trusheim.....	1919-1922
Paul Engelman.....	1922-1926
Paul Jaebker.....	Since 1928
G. W. Pingel.....	Since 1940
Katherine Becker....	
Ellen Becker.....	
Corrinna Lilienkamp.	
Sarah Schnute.....	
Elnore Moog.....	
Martha Freudenberger	
Margaret Klausmeier.	

The enrollment is about eighty-five.

## St. John's--Hammond

St. John's Congregation is a branch of St. Paul's in Hammond. The majority of the members live north of the

Calumet River. The first pastor, Rev. Wm. Brauer, was called in 1889. His duties included teaching Christian Day School. Official acts often interrupted his teaching, consequently it was resolved to call a full time teacher in 1892. After two years the pupils numbered almost one hundred, making it necessary to build an annex to the school. The pastor taught the three lower grades.

In 1901 the Hammond Packing Company, the only industry in the neighborhood, was destroyed by fire, and many families left North Hammond. The number of pupils decreased to such an extent that only one room was used for school purposes.

TABLE 58

## TEACHERS OF ST. JOHN'S

First Class	
A. List.....	1892-1897
R. Dorn.....	1898-1901
O. M. E. Heintz.....	1901-1904
Paul Schuelke.....	1905-1911
R. A. Siegel.....	1911-1923
J. Sedory.....	1923-1924
W. Bauer.....	1924-1926
A. Bathje.....	1926-1931
A. Koester.....	Since 1931
Second Class	
Miss Feiertag.....	1902-1907
Miss H. Brauer.....	1907
Mr. E. Glawe.....	1908
Mr. Rosenwinkel.....	1909
Theo. Freund.....	1910
C. A. Arnold.....	1911-1923
Miss Hulda Vollrath....	1927-1928
R. Merkle.....	1929
W. Mueller.....	1930-1931
E. Eggers.....	1932
W. Mueller.....	Since 1933

In 1902 the second class room was again opened for the lower grades.

In 1908 the congregation was forced to move its church and school, because the South Shore Electric Line passed through its property.

In 1918 it proved necessary to enlarge and improve the school building.

The present teachers are A. Koester and W. Mueller.

The enrollment is about sixty.

#### Emanuel--Tipton

The history of Emanuel's Congregation dates back to 1859 when preaching services were begun some distance from Tipton. The congregation organized under the name of St. John's Lutheran Congregation. A school was not begun, however, until 1889 when Rev. Schedler was called. In 1896 Emanuel's Congregation was organized in the city of Tipton and in 1897 the two congregations amalgamated under the name of Emanuel Lutheran Church.

All the pastors from 1889-1915 taught school.

F. H. Witte has served as teacher of the school since

1926.

The enrollment is about forty.



TABLE 59

## TEACHERS OF EMANUEL

Clara Daversberger..	
Alma Daversberger...	
Norma Smeiser.....	
Margaret Smeiser....	
Edna Daversberger...	1915-1917
Muriel Watson.....	1917-1919
David Kroeger.....	1919-1920
Alvin Borchardt.....	1920-1921
W. Helmkamp.....	1921-1924
A. Glaess.....	1924-1925
A. Petrowsky.,,.,...	1925-1926

## Trinity--Ft. Wayne

In 1895 a humble beginning was made in the north-western part of the city of Ft. Wayne when the Lutherans of that neighborhood organized Trinity Congregation. A school building was erected and for twenty years the auditorium of the school was used for services.

In 1929 the school was remodeled to contain three class rooms.

Since 1930 the congregation has had three male teachers.

The following have served previously.

TABLE 60

## TEACHERS OF TRINITY

H. Nehrenz.....	1895
Hugo Charle.....	
A. Bornitzke.....	
Aug. Katt.....	1913
Monica Mensing.....	
Victor Albrecht.....	

The faculty is composed of Messrs. P. Luecke, D. Luebke, and W. Rafert.

The enrollment is about 125.

#### Christ School--Woodburn

This school was organized in 1899 by Rev. H. Miller.

The following have served in the school:

#### TABLE 61

#### TEACHERS OF CHRIST

Rev. H. Miller  
 Louis Wegmann  
 Herm. Dornseif  
 Rev. Wm. Georgi  
 Wm. Renner  
 M. Duensing  
 A. Werrling  
 A. Katt  
 Ora Dowler  
 O. Spurgat

W. Zimmerschied is the present teacher.

The enrollment is about sixty pupils.

#### Concordia--Ft. Wayne

Having been granted a peaceful dismissal from St. Paul's Congregation to organize a congregation of its own, Concordia Congregation built a new church and school at Fletcher Avenue and Alliger Street in 1899. The school opened with an enrollment of 136 pupils and had two teachers.

In 1902 a third class was added because the enrollment had risen to 185.

In 1913 a new addition was made to the former school.

TABLE 62

## TEACHERS OF CONCORDIA

M. Pohlman.....	Since 1900
K. Floering.....	1900-1908
Otto Faster.....	Since 1905
Wm. Baur.....	1908-1918
Paul Droege.....	1911-1918
O. Jungkuntz.....	1912-1916
Wm. Laufer.....	1918-1923
H. Linse.....	Since 1918
C. W. Wiedenhoefer..	Since 1921
G. M. Schmidt.....	1924-1925
Louis Luepke.....	
E. Wendt.....	

The faculty of Concordia School is: M. Pohlman, K. Floering, H. Linse, C. W. Wiedenhoefer, Louis Luepke, and E. Wendt.

The enrollment is about 240.

## Emmaus--Ft. Wayne

This congregation is located in the south-western part of the city and was organized in 1900 when it branched off from St. Paul's.

TABLE 63

## TEACHERS OF EMMAUS

H. Konow	Fr. Wolf
H. Hahn	K. H. Floering
Miss Baumgart	T. G. Eggers
A. Stork	John Kirsch
O. Urbahns	A. Blomberg
Sam Roehm	A. J. Holtman

The following constitute the present faculty:

Aug. Lohr, F. W. Uffelmann, O. J. Schneider, Rud. Schmidt,  
E. Werner, and Miss Hilda Moeller.

The school has an enrollment of 275.

## CHAPTER IX

### HISTORIES OF SCHOOLS FOUNDED BETWEEN 1901-1940

#### St. Peter's--Brownstown

St. Peter's was organized by Rev. Paul Schultz in 1901. From that time until 1917 it was conducted by the pastors of the congregation. The first permanent teacher was called in 1921.

TABLE 64

#### TEACHERS OF ST. PETER'S

A. L. Engelhardt.....	1917-1918
Mr. Cohns.....	1918-1919
W. Timm.....	1919-1920
M. Heine.....	1920-1921
Wilfred Rogner.....	1921-1926
R. H. Bartels.....	Since 1927

#### Assistants

Amelia Baumgart.....	1906
Dora Rose.....	1926

The enrollment is about thirty.

#### Emmaus--Indianapolis

Emmaus School was an outgrowth of St. Paul's school. Already in 1883 the question was raised whether it would not be feasible to begin a branch school east of Shelby Street to take care of those who had too great a distance to go to

St. Paul's.

In 1891 a branch school was started at Pleasant and Spruce Streets and the Rev. Eickstaedt, assistant pastor of St. Paul's Church, conducted school with an enrollment of about sixty children. This school existed until 1896 when it was again closed.

In 1903 the members of St. Paul's living east of Shelby Street were granted permission to organize their own church and school. A school building was erected at a cost of \$5,625, and school was opened in September, 1904 with an enrollment of 153 pupils. In 1928 the school was improved at a cost of \$15,000.

The first teacher was H. F. Klinger who taught until 1912.

Mr. H. F. Damaske was called as second teacher in the fall of 1904. He has taught at Emmaus since that time.

TABLE 65

TEACHERS OF EMMAUS

H. F. Klinger.....	1904-1912
H. F. Damaske.....	Since 1904
J. Potzger.....	1906-1930
G. H. W. Kastrup.....	1913-1932
W. J. Salmon.....	Since 1930
G. Echtenkamp.....	Since 1932

The present teachers are H. F. Damaske, W. J. Salmon, and G. Echtenkamp.

The enrollment is about eighty.

## Redeemer--Evansville

Redeemer Congregation is a daughter of Trinity of Evansville. The school was established in 1924, four years before the congregation was organized. The first teacher was Mr. Werner Siems who is still serving in that capacity.

The church and school form one structure. It is based on the motive of half-stone and half stucco buildings of the Rhineland with sweeping roofs and criss-cross half timber work. The beauty of the entire structure is well-nigh unique.

A woman teacher has been acting as assistant for the past ten years.

The enrollment is about seventy.

## Bethlehem--Ft. Wayne

Bethlehem School had its inception when in 1925 the members of Zion's Concordia Church held a meeting, at which it was decided to open a branch school in the 3200 block on Alexander Avenue in the extreme southeast section of the city. Mr. G. M. Schmidt was appointed instructor.

A year later Bethlehem Congregation was organized in this territory. Mr. Schmidt was called as principal of the day school by the newly organized congregation.

The following comprise the faculty: G. Schmidt, A. R. Manske, C. Waldschmidt, and L. Ramming.

The enrollment is about 180.

### Mount Calvary--Ft. Wayne

Mr. Calvary School is one of the youngest in the state. It was begun as a mission congregation of Emmaus in 1925. The school was opened through the efforts of the pastor, Rev. H. Backs, in 1929 and started with an enrollment of thirty-five pupils.

In 1930 the first regular teacher, A. Niemeier, was called. The school now has an enrollment of fifty-five pupils. In 1931 a second class was organized which the pastor teaches.

### Grace--New Albany

This school was organized in 1930 and is conducted in the church building.

#### TABLE 66

#### TEACHERS OF GRACE

Mr. Lang  
Wm. Archabald  
Elmer G. Meyer

Elmer G. Meyer is the present teacher.

The enrollment is about thirty-five.

### Zion's--Woodburn

This school is located in a rural area and all the children are transported by township school-bus. All children of the congregation between the ages of six and thirteen attend the church school which is organized on the eight grade plan.



During the past five years the school was taught by  
Mr. A. Weber.

The enrollment is about forty-five.

## CHAPTER X

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Lutheran schools exist mainly for the purpose of teaching the pupils the Word of God integrated with training of the mind so that they may know the way to eternal life, so they may be trained in godly living, and that they may be equipped to be of service as intelligent, useful, desirable, and God-fearing citizens.

The course of study for the required common school subjects, carefully meets the standards fixed by the state, county, or city, while offering, in addition, religious instruction and training.

The work of the Lutheran schools has been carried on principally among the Lutherans speaking the German language and among the people of German descent.

The Lutheran day school is under the direct control of the local congregation. It is not conducted or governed by the church at large or by a synodical district. The pastor of the congregation is the local superintendent by virtue of his office.

The financial support of each school rests upon the individual congregation, unless it is unable to carry the

financial burden, in which case assistance is given by the Central District. No financial aid is asked for nor accepted from the state.

Buildings and equipment are, in most cases, comparable to the public schools of the community.

Lutheran schools cooperate, wherever possible, with the authorities of the public schools in the matter of curriculum, length of term, textbooks, and instructional equipment. Many of the textbooks are provided by the publishing house of the Missouri Synod.

The first Lutheran schools in Indiana were organized about 1840.

The greatest number of these schools is maintained in Ft. Wayne and vicinity.

There are about seventy Lutheran schools in the state, taught by 134 teachers, mostly men.

The <sup>early</sup> teachers are trained, in most cases, in the two normal schools of the Missouri Synod, one located at River Forest, Illinois, the other at Seward, Nebraska. They must have completed at least three years of college work or its equivalent. They hold office for an unspecified period of time and may serve as long as they remain faithful, capable, and deport themselves as Christians.

The average length of service of Lutheran teachers in

Indiana is 18.5 years. The average length of service at one congregation is 9.8 years.

### Conclusions

The policy of the Missouri Synod, formerly strictly enforced, of insisting that Lutheran elementary schools be established wherever Lutheran congregations were founded accounts for the growth in the number of these schools in Indiana in the past century.

The transition from the German to the English language as a medium of instruction in these schools seems not to have influenced the enrollment in any manner.

The continued growth of those congregations which established and maintained Lutheran elementary schools seems to prove the wisdom of this practice.

How effective has been the education and training of the children of these schools is something which can not be definitely measured. The fact that the congregations have been willing under many adverse and trying conditions to support and maintain their schools seems to be sufficient proof of their importance.

How great has been the influence which the teachers of the Lutheran elementary schools have exerted in their respective communities also is something which can not be stated in facts and figures. Certain it is that for their

untiring zeal and their self-sacrificing efforts the leaders of the Lutheran churches and schools deserve to be better known and more highly respected, not only by the constituents of the Lutheran churches in Indiana but by all the citizens of the state.

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(This certification-sheet is to be bound with the thesis. The major professor should have it filled out at the oral examination.)

Name of candidate:

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Results: Passed ☒ . Not passed ☐ .

Thesis title:

A CENTURY OF LUTHERAN ELEMENTARY

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Major Professor Albert Mock

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